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Amlie Withdraws; Zog Superseded

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 10, 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas R. Amlie, former Progressive member of the House from Wisconsin, asked President Roosevelt today to withdraw his nomination as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was understood the President would accede to his wishes.

Albania Pledges Loyalty to Italy

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—The Provisional Albanian Government set up by Foreign Minister Ciano of Italy today pledged the loyalty of the Albanian people to Premier Mussolini. The Duce is expected to bestow the crown of fugitive King Zog upon King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

King Zog has joined his Queen and Crown Prince Skander in Greece.

Rome (AP)—Fascists disclosed today Italy has reinforced troops in Dodecanese Islands, which lie in the Aegean Sea off Greece. They refrained from saying how many men were stationed in the Islands. They said sending of reinforcements to the Islands was motivated by European tension.

San Remo, Italy (AP)—Two British warships, the battleship Warspite and escort vessel Aberdeen, left here yesterday.

London (AP)—Two British warships were understood to have left San Remo, Italy, in order to avoid any "embarrassment" which might be caused by their presence in an Italian port.

Malta (AP)—Excitement prevailed at this British Mediterranean naval base today after an emergency call to all officers and seamen ashore. Men were ordered to report at once to their ships.

(The London Admiralty said "a minor fleet movement" was involved.)

Tangier, Morocco (AP)—All British naval officers on holiday in Tangier were ordered by telegraph today to return to their ships immediately. A number of officers arranged to return to Gibraltar.

Istanbul, Turkey (AP)—Four Soviet destroyers steamed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea April 7 en route to the Mediterranean. The movement was interpreted as indicating Russia's interest in the present situation in the Mediterranean.

Committee Approves Pilot Training

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Interstate Commerce Committee approved legislation today permitting the Civil Aeronautics Authority to inaugurate a $5,675,000 program for the training of 15,000 civilan air pilots. The Authority requested $7,300,000 to train 20,000 civilian pilots.

Lindbergh Sails for United States

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh sailed April 8 for the United States on the Aquitania. Mrs. Lindbergh did not accompany him. It is thought possible that he will consult Pan American Airways on forthcoming trans-Atlantic service, or that he will report to the State Department on European air forces. Colonel Lindbergh gave no explanation.

Bergdoll Reported Coming Back

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wife of the World War draft dodger, announced today her husband would sail next week from Germany to surrender to military authorities and serve the remainder of the five-year sentence imposed upon him before his escape in 1919. Bergdoll fled from military guards after he had been sentenced to five years in prison for evasion of the World War draft.

Federal Fiscal Split Noted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A conflict of responsibility between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department has weakened the American banking and monetary system, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

The Board urged that Congress determine objectives by which the monetary and banking authority shall be guided, and the character of governmental machinery best calculated to carry out the purpose of Congress.

Overhauling of monetary policies asked: Page 1.

British Cabinet Calls Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Cabinet, called in emergency session, summoned Parliament for Thursday to debate foreign policy.

No "interim guarantee" to Greece is given. Downing Street tends to accept Premier Mussolini's assurance that occupation of Albania is temporary.

London meanwhile continues negotiations to support Balkan nations still independent but apprehensive of further Italian-German expansion.

British press peace bloc: Page 1.

Paris Ponders Balkan Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—While officially discounting importance of Italy's Albanian occupation, the French Government is considering with Britain how to back up their potential allies in the Balkans.

Roosevelt Sees Threat to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt returned to the Capital today from Warm Springs, where he was represented Saturday as seeing the Italian invasion of Albania as an "additional threat" to world peace. Fascist trade methods, the informant said, might force the United States to resort to:

1. Stoppage of world trade.
2. Lower working and living conditions.
3. Subsidized exports.

American stand stiffened: Page 1.

Ministers Confer on Albania

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Cabinet met today to consider the international situation and hear Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu report on week-end talks with Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister. The Foreign Ministers decided to support the Balkan Entente in face of Italy's invasion of Albania.

Entente Bid to Bulgaria?

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 10 (AP)—Agreement by Rumanian and Turkish Foreign Ministers in Istanbul to maintain the Balkan

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Here It Is

Here is The Christian Science Monitor's larger type, styled for more rapid and easier reading.

News pages, and the news columns of the Financial Pages are set today in 7½-point Excelsior on an 8½-point body.

The Editorial Page begins its rearrangement, including type enlargement to 10-point Excelsior on 11-point.

New York Stock Market quotations are set in 6-point Excelsior on a 7-point body.

These changes are undertaken to make The Christian Science Monitor still more of a reading pleasure for its subscribers.

Overhauling Of Monetary Policies Asked

Federal Reserve Board seeks to halt inflation group and put an end to fiscal confusion.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON April 10 — The Federal Reserve Board today asked Congress to renovate completely the objectives and mechanism of the nation's monetary policies.

The Board deposited this substantial task upon the laps of the Committee of Banking and Currency of the Senate and the House, largely because Congress is now faced with a mushroom-sprouting of monetary bills almost as diverse and confusing as those which grew in the depths of the depression. It thus did its part to prevent possible action along lines which it would have found objectionable, for if the congressional committees undertake the suggested task, they will have little time for specific panaceas.

Proposals based on the belief that the present difficulty is lack of an adequate supply and control of money, to be remedied: (a) by issuance of currency, either directly by the Treasury or through the Federal Reserve Banks; (b) by retiring Government bonds through issuance of paper money; (c) by monetization of silver at a high price and the issuance of silver certificates; (d) stimulus to the use of money through some system of stamp scrip that would result in a penalty on money that is not promptly spent.

100 Per Cent Reserves

Another group of measures proposes to change ownership and management of the Federal Reserve System, and require 100 per cent reserves against demand deposits.

Another plan would set up a new system of banks to supply intermediate and long-time capital, particularly to small business.

Another group, sharply disagreeing with the first, or more-money advocates, urges the elimination of silver purchases, by the establishment of a fixed price for gold and reintroduction of gold coins into circulation.

This is the tall task the board requests be performed:

"That Congress, through appropriate committees or a joint committee take steps to determine the objectives by which monetary and banking authorities shall be guided, the validity of different plans and views on monetary and credit matters proposed or held by agencies within or outside the Government, including the Board's own positions, and the character of governmental machinery that would be best calculated to carry out the purposes of Congress in this important field."

Money Flow Obstructed

The Board disagrees with many of these views, particularly the first or inflationary group. It says: "Since the money supply, however measured, is larger now than at any previous time, the difficulty must lie not in the scarcity but in the inadequate use of the existing supply. The Board would welcome a re-examination of its own conclusions and a study of the factors that obstruct the flow of money through the channels of investment, production, and distribution."

These moderating words leave a large task in the hands of Congress, a task that certainly will not be accomplished during the present rather disturbed session, but might be studied by a recess committee on monetary problems.

Cotton Smile

© Harris & Ewing

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture smiles after discussing cotton situation with President.

Wallace Warns Any War Means Farmer Subsidy

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—If war comes—and whether America keeps out of it or not—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said today, it will cost this nation huge sums to keep its farms going.

"If an isolation policy is our main objective," he told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, "we must prepare to use vast sums of money to subsidize domestic consumption, to store surplus and to maintain far mincome."

Even peaceful nations are sharply affected if otheds fight, he said. His statement was given in a closed meeting of the Comttee; it was made public by the Agriculture Department.

Secretary Wallace said the Government should examine the cost of using all agricultural surpluses for the domestic consumer and at the same time see to it that the income of the farmer was maintained.

He said he preferred not to deal in detail at this time with proposals for party payments to farmers or increased use of import duties to stimulate either domestic consumption or exports. At his request, the Subcommittee deferred until Thursday consideration of a proposed $400,000,000 in additional farm benefits.

Secretary Wallace and other Administration farm executives were the first witnesses summoned by the committee.

The measure, as approved by the House, provides for expenditure of $835,000,000, but a group of Senators representing nearly all agricultural sections wants to increase this to $1,235,000,000.

Mayors Make Tax Aid Plea To Governor

Saltonstall explains his special message will outline revisions in State levy.

Thirteen Mayors of Massachusetts cities held a 30-minute conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today, painting a stark picture of municipal finances unless some surcease is given from the State tax.

The Governor promised that he is preparing a special message to the Legislature, outlining specific changes designed to give the Commonwealth's cities and towns relief from the levy which otherwise would cause $3 to $7 tax rate increases generally over the State.

The delegation, led by Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, included Mayors of such populous centers as Walter A. Griffin of Lawrence, Roger E. Putnam of Springfield, J. Fred Manning of Lynn, William A. Bennett of Worcester, Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, and Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Tax Adjustment Needs

Governor Saltonstall said that in addition to ways of meeting the present emergency, the Mayors discussed the need for a long-range tax adjustment that would be attractive to industry.

The Governor said no specific recommendations were left with him by the Mayors, but that it had been agreed that should they have any ideas after reading his special message they would communicate with him.

The Governor also asked the Mayors' support for a measure now pending before the Legislature which would permit deferring issuance of tax bills past the June 1 date stipulated by law.

The present law also requires announcement of the tax rate in the cities and towns by May 15. The Governor pointed out that with the revenue questions still pending it would be wise to hold up the tax rate and announcements and bills until the Legislature adopted whatever adjustments it finally decides upon.

Mayors Record Stand

All the Mayors agreed to this and after leaving the Governor's office went upstairs to the Committee on Municipal Finance and recorded their stand.

The Governor's round-table discussion with the Mayors heightened State House speculation as to what his tax recommendations will be. It was recalled that soon after taking office he requested Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long to prepare a list of potential revenue sources. Commissioner Long came forward with the so-called Nine-Point Program. This included taxes on electricity consumption, cigarettes, an added tax on gasoline and increased income taxes.

It is now reported that the Governor feels even these nine new imposts might be insufficient to raise sufficient revenues to give the cities and towns substantial relieved property taxes.

British Press Peace Bloc; American Stand Stiffened

President and Hull in complete agreement on action to halt aggression.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — President Roosevelt returned to Washington today, conferred aboard his special train at Union Station with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and retired to the White House in an atmosphere of sober gravity reflecting the serious European situation.

Both the President and the State Department were waiting to observe the swiftly changing situation before adding anything to the succession of carefully calculated weights which American diplomacy had dropped into the European balance of power over the week end. Their own information from abroad did nothing to lift the gloom, and it was quite apparent that in their official judgment the prospects for peace or war are hanging in the balance. Further American action paralleling statements so far issued may of course be expected at any time.

Latest in the succession of weights was President Roosevelt's terse remark on boarding his train at Warm Springs yesterday that "I'll be back in the fall if we don't have a war."

Before that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had issued a statement here which expressed for the first time since the Ethiopian conquest an official condemnation of Italian aggression. He referred to the "forcible and violent invasion of Albania" as "an additional threat to the peace of the world."

President Roosevelt quickly backed up this statement with approval at Warm Springs. And in the same connection the Presidential "spokesman," a device to which the President is now resorting extensively, expressed to correspondents at Warm Springs both the gravity with which the situation is viewed in informed quarters and the President's feeling that it constitutes a direct and serious threat to the interests of the United States.

Threat to World Economy

It was suggested that if the course of military aggression of totalitarian states continues unchecked it will destroy the democratic-capitalistic system of free trade and free world economy. In such a controlled world the United States would have to choose among three economic courses. It could (1) develop a regimented domestic economy behind a "Chinese wall"; (2) it could subsidize exports at tremendous increase in taxes, or (3) it could make competition possible by forcing down the American standard of living to the level of the totalitarian states.

What was not pointed up at Warm Springs by the Presidential "spokesman," but is uppermost in all minds here, is the other side of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Zog Begins Exile In Greek Resort

By the Associated Press

Athens, April 10

Albania's refugee royal family arrived today at Volo on its way to Portaria, a Greek summer resort, where it was expected to await arrangements for going abroad, possibly to Egypt.

With exiled King Zog were Queen Geraldine, their five-day-old son, Skander, and the King's three unmarried sisters, Princesses Myseyen, Ruhije, and Maxhide.

Persons in close touch with the royal family said King Zog had funds to enable him to live in a foreign country.

Albanians in U. S. Unite to Protest Italian Invasion

Premier Benito Mussolini's domination of internal affairs in Albania extended even to the point of finding a bride for King Zog a year ago, according to Bishop Fan S. Noli, of 26 Blagden Street, member of the Harvard Class of 1912, former Prime Minister, and at one time acting head of that country. Bishop Noli, now in exile, is the head of the Albanian Orthodox Church in America.

Joint-author of a protest against the "brutal invasion" which was sent over the week end to President Roosevelt and to the heads of the English, French and Russian Governments and to the League of Nations as the united voice of the Albanian Orthodox Church in this country and the Albanian Federation of America Vatra, a patriotic society, Bishop Noli said the Easter service yesterday at St. George's Cathedral on Emerald Street, South End, was saddened for his parishioners "who were shocked by what began to take place on Good Friday."

Bishop Noli says the Italian influence extended far beyond immediate steps in his homeland. Supplementing an interview given during the week end he said today that it was common knowledge that King Zog, who has fled the country, looked in vain for a bride for years and that the Italian Government had as little success until Premier Mussolini "induced" the present Queen, now in Greece, to wed the King. "Mussolini found the bride," Bishop Noli said.

In his interview, Bishop Noli said a new civilization, born of an inevitable world war to end international piracy and anarchy, will have to come before Albania can regain her independence. Such a war, he said, would be won by the United States, England, and France and might come this year, next year—"who knows, but things are moving fast."

London delays action on Greek pledge—Duce gives assurance of Albanian freedom.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—The British Government is understood to have been somewhat impressed by the categorical assurances given by Premier Mussolini that his occupation of Albania is only a temporary measure purely intended to safeguard Italian interests.

For this reason Britain has decided to proceed with its plan for a general anti-aggression pact with the Balkan States, instead of giving a special public interim assurance to Greece as was being predicted over the week end.

It is hoped to announce the conclusion of negotiations when Parliament meets Thursday as it was decided it should do at today's Cabinet meeting.

The argument heard in informed circles against giving special assurance to Greece now is that it would be improper to assume that Premier Mussolini does not intend to withdraw when he has said categorically, not only to Great Britain but to Yugoslavia, as well, that he does.

So it is felt that to assume the contrary would be to remove the last remaining hope that Il Duce would stay out of a war should it arise over some German action in another part of Europe.

Letters have been published at Rome purporting to come from Albanian chieftains and dated in January asking the Italians to come over and save them from King Zog's tyranny.

Balkan experts point out that in view of the situation in Albania it would at any time be easy to get hundreds of letters of this kind should they be needed.

Troop Shipment Rehearsed

It is further noted that the Italian press openly declares the transhipment of troops has been carefully rehearsed for the past six weeks.

Another point which has been missed here is that while Premier Mussolini's Charge d'Affaires, Guido Crolla, has been reiterating to Britain that his action in Albania is purely for the restoration of law and order, the German press sees in it a resounding blow to the democracies in the policy of encirclement.

Seizure of Albania is said in diplomatic circles to violate a private understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia which dates from the time of the Italo-Yugoslav treaty in 1937 and which has been described as dividing the Adriatic Sea on a basis, "to Italy the sea—to Yugoslavia the land."

At the same time it opens the vista of other possible territorial changes in the Balkans wherein Yugoslavia would like to participate.

Hence Yugoslavia today is pulled two ways: one away from Italy because the latter has set foot on the Balkan Peninsula, the other toward the Rome-Berlin Axis because by throwing its lot in with Germany and Italy it might hope to achieve the old ambition of securing Salonika, a port through which the greater part of Serbian produce reaches the outside world. Only a narrow strip of Greek territory about 20 miles wide separates Yugoslavia from this coveted goal today.

Bulgaria Eyes the Strip

Bulgaria also has its eyes on this strip as well as on a Yugoslav strip—which was Bulgarian before the last Balkan war—separating present-day Bulgaria from Albania.

But Balkan observers feel the situation is still too obscure to attempt to predict which way the cats will jump. They also feel a British military guarantee should be immediately followed by action to bolster the economic position of the Balkan States which is so largely dependent today on Germany.

Three remaining Balkan countries—Greece, Turkey, and Rumania—all stand to lose if the present territorial status is upset. They have all been urging Britain to give them jointly the same kind of guaranteee already given to Poland which would leave them the sole judges of whether their independence was threatened and whether they therefore felt it was necessary to resist. There is some reason to believe, however, that Britain has been urging Rumanians to make certain concessions to Bulgarians in Dobruja before giving an unequivocal promise of help. Rumania's recent diplomatic hesitations are thought to be attributable to this cause.

On the other hand it is stated on good authority that Turkey has given Bulgarians to understand that any attack on either Rumania or Greece would bring Turks immediately into the field.

Jose Iturbi, Conductor and Pianist, To Fly Own Plane on Concert Tour

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Jose Iturbi, the concert pianist and orchestra conductor, will leave for Los Angeles this week en route to South America in his own airplane.

An entourage of four, including a "safety pilot" who will take over the controls if an emergency arises, will accompany the Spanish artist.

Because, as he says, both piano playing and flying call for fine muscular co-ordination, the transition from Iturbi the artist to Iturbi the flier is a natural one.

He likes to fly and decided quite simply, therefore, that he would buy an airplane to make a four months' concert tour of South America. The southward trip will be started soon after April 16, when he is scheduled to play on a radiocast at Los Angeles. His itinerary will take him to Mexico City, Panama, Lima, Peru, Santiago and Buenos Aires, where the actual concert tour will be started.

His plane cruises at 208 miles an hour.

"It's a great time saver," he explained.

He bought the plane, his first, with Latin nonchalance. One day a few weeks ago he was nosing around in a San Francisco hangar and spied one like it. He telephoned the manufacturer at Chicago.

"Send me a plane like that," he ordered.

He started his flying lessons at Cincinnati last summer. Since then he has taken lessons in Rochester, Cleveland, San Francisco, Chicago, Newark, Bendix, N. J., and a dozen other places.

His safety pilot, Horton Hale of Newcastle, Wyo.; his sister, Amparo; his niece, Amparin Iturbi, and his secretary, Candido Cacheiro, will accompany him.

Americans at Work
"Home Industries"
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This Changing World

The Aggressor Bloc—Italy's Move Against Albania Seen as Evidence of Hardening of Axis Against Democracies—War as Politics

By H. B. Elliston

By overrunning Albania, Mussolini seems to have signalized to the whole world that he is 100 per cent behind Hitler. Most observers have hitherto felt that in a showdown Italy would not follow the Nazis. It is difficult, however, to resist the conclusion that Il Duce has burned his bridges to London and Paris. There is just as little left of the Anglo-Italian pact as of the Munich Settlement. The attack on Albania thus appears to have established the axis literally as well as politically from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

Recent policy in the democratic capitals has been aimed at preventing any such hardening of the axis. There was the Anglo-Italian Pact. This was intended to lay the foundation for a peaceful settlement of all Mediterranean disputes. Premier Daladier, in his recent reply to Signor Mussolini's last blast, didn't rule out an adjustment of Italian claims against France. When the Anglo-Polish Agreement was signed, Britain went to a lot of trouble to take Mussolini into its confidence. Even Washington, as Mr. Harsch has been reporting, has of late months been nice to Fascist Italy. It all seemed as if, to quote a man of affairs in close touch with diplomatic matters, Mussolini had been promised "a piece of pie if he would stay quiet for three or four months."

Those who doubted the strength of the axis had the support of precedent. Italy fought its allies in the World War. As a consequence, the saying grew up in Europe that it would always be found more or less gallantly fighting its allies.

* * *

To some extent, it is true, the saying has been confirmed. Albania was on terms of alliance with Italy, and Italy fell upon it. Incidentally, if the same news which the free world has had of this dubious exploit could be radiocast in Italy, the Italian people, I feel sure, would share the general disgust. Nobody loves children more than the average Italian. Nobody is more sentimental on the subject than the average Italian. And he would be moved to indignation, unless he has changed radically under Mussolini's ministrations, by the picture of King Zog's consort being forced to flee over the mountains with a just-born baby. However, if this sort of thing is un-Italian, the turning on an ally isn't.

Nevertheless, after this move against Albania, nobody can be left who foresees the repetition of the World War experience. Italy has turned on Albania. But in any major war it won't turn on Nazi Germany, and all calculations must now rate it a 100 per cent Hitler ally. The wooing of Mussolini, if it can be called that, has proved unsuccessful.

The reason for this appearance of decisiveness on Mussolini's part is, doubtless, the locking of his backdoor in the western Mediterranean against Britain and France.

Let us begin with Spain, the entrance to the western Mediterranean. In Spain the democracies have just had a setback in Franco's enlistment in the Hitler Camp. How they could have expected anything else is incomprehensible. Franco's position, as I showed two weeks ago, is altogether different now from what it was at the time of Munich, when he gratuitously declared his neutrality. He is now in a position to repay his obligations to Italy and Germany. And, apparently, he intends to do so.

* * *

A friendly Spain, obviously, is a decided strategic advantage to Italy in safeguarding the entrance to the western Mediterranean. It will keep a French army at the Pyrenees, for one thing. And the sea approach to Italy is protected not only by Franco on the mainland, but by Spanish-Italian possession of the Balearics, which command the route from Marseilles to Algiers.

Moving toward the toe of the Italian boot, you will notice the narrow strip of water between Italy and North Africa. The Italians have an island in that strait called Pantelleria. Known before 1935 only to connoisseurs of muscatel grapes, in that year the Italians began to fortify it. The island, which is of commanding height, is now both fortress and airbase, and is the reinsurance to Italy against naval incursions into the western Mediterranean. Whatever blockade may be set up against Italy must be accomplished from outside the Mediterranean.

All this makes Mussolini feel much more secure in lining up with Hitler. Nevertheless the final die has not yet been cast. Mussolini may be looking upon the stop-Hitler movement as "a monumental bluff," and be engaged in calling the bluff. Nobody knows, for war and the like have become the politics of Europe. Yet the utmost that the democracies can now count upon from Italy, if the worst comes to the worst—though they cannot plan upon it—is the "malevolent neutrality" of Mussolini, as Graham Hutton puts it. And that means all the help that Italy can give to Hitler short of 100 per cent co-operation.

The World's Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Entente was viewed in Bucharest as presaging new efforts to win good will of Bulgaria.

(Greece, Turkey, Rumania, and Yugoslavia comprise the Balkan Entente which last year made friendly gestures toward Bulgaria recognizing its right to rearm despite treaty limitations.)

Torrio Pleads Guilty in Tax Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—The income-tax evasion trial of John Torrio, former Chicago underworld leader, came to a dramatic close today when Torrio and two co-defendants pleaded guilty. Pleading guilty with Torrio were his brother-in-law, William Slockbower, and James La Penna. Federal Judge John W. Clancy declared a mistrial for Louis V. La Cava and John D'Agostino.

Chinese Banker Assassinated

TIENTSIN, China, April 10 (AP)—A gunman assassinated S. G. Cheng, Manager of the Federated Reserve Bank and Superintendent of Customs, April 9 at a theater in the British area. A Swiss engineer who tried to halt the gunman and a Russian who caught the assassin by the coat lapels were shot, the former fatally. There have been more than 50 assassinations in the last 15 months.

Brazil Eases Foreign Exchange

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 10 (AP)—Brazil put into effect April 9 a foreign-exchange policy easing restrictions imposed by President Vargas in 1937. A decree freed 70 per cent of remittances abroad from Government control. The Government retained control over 30 per cent of foreign exchange by authorizing its purchase only by Bank of Brazil.

Peru Resigns From League

LIMA, Peru, April 10 (AP)—Peru announced its withdrawal April 8 from the League of Nations. It explained the Government would collaborate with the League's technical bodies as a nonmember. Peru is the tenth Latin-American country to resign. Resignations by Costa Rica, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Brazil, and Honduras have become effective. San Salvador, Venezuela and Chile have given notice.

Poland Studies Pact With Britain

WARSAW, April 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck returned from London April 8 with the British-Polish mutual asistance agreement and conferred immediately with Government colleagues.

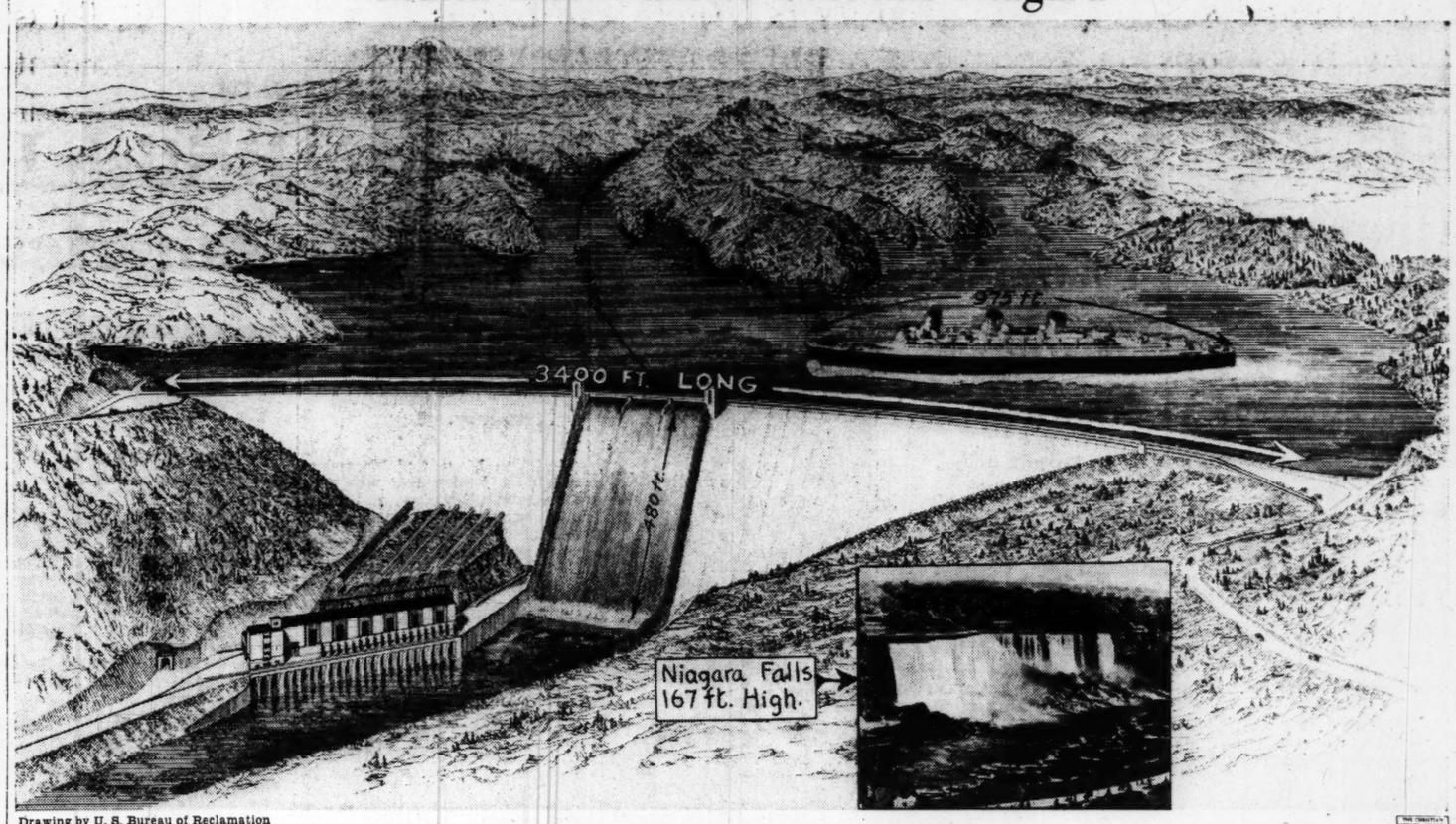
Lithuanian Premier Resigns

KAUNAS, Lithuania, April 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Gen. Jonas Cernius and Home Minister Gen. Kazys Skucas resigned April 8 in order that the new Lithuanian Government, formed March 28, will not have "a military character." The Cernius Government succeeded the Nationalist Union Cabinet of Vladas Mironas.

Mexico Clamps Control on Arms

MEXICO, D. F., April 10 (AP)—The Mexican Government imposed control on sale and transportation of arms, munitions, and explosives April 8, tightening regulations decreed four years ago. General permits for import, export, manufacture, purchase, and transportation of arms and gunpowder were suspended.

Shasta Dam Falls to Outshine Niagara



Drawing by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

3,400-Foot Dam Soon Will Rise in California

A man-made cataract that will outshine Niagara and a lake large enough to float an ocean liner are in prospect as work begins on Shasta Dam in California. The huge structure will have a length of 3,400 feet across the top and there will be a 480-foot drop of water from the level of the lake to the river below. Picture above shows how a 975-foot vessel would appear behind the dam. Inset of Niagara Falls shows the comparative size of Niagara Falls with the Shasta Dam spillway.

War of Bank Notes in China: Foreign Exchange Is Prize

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent news dispatches indicate interesting developments in the war of bank notes that is proceeding side by side with the war of bombs and shells in China. The chief arena of this war is North China, where the Japanese have been endeavoring to replace Nationalist currency with the bank notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank, an institution established by the Japanese-sponsored government at Peiping.

After decreeing arbitrary cuts in the value of the Chinese Nationalist money, Japanese authorities have outlawed it altogether in the provinces of North China under their control. This Japanese action elicited a note of protest from the American Government, based on the contention the enforced use of the Federal Bank currency favors Japanese against American and other foreign businessmen, since the currency is interchangeable for yen, but not, as a rule, for other foreign currency.

The Chinese Nationalist Regime is doing everything possible to maintain use of its currency, even in regions where the main towns and railways are held by the Japanese. It pays in Nationalist currency the $100,000,000 worth of remittances which Chinese abroad send to their families in China each year.

Both prestige and solid practical advantages are at stake in this war of currencies, Japanese cannot feel they have discredited the Nationalist Government when Nationalist money circulates under their noses and is even preferred to their own currency. A dispatch from Peiping indicates that even after the Japanese ban Nationalist dollars sold at a 4 per cent premium over Japanese-sponsored notes in surreptitious exchange dealings. By the same token, continued use of its money is a proof to the Chungking Government that it still maintains a hold on the loyalty of the Chinese masses.

It is a primary Japanese objective to buy Chinese foodstuffs and raw materials either with yen or with yen-backed currency, thereby conserving the precious and depleted stocks of foreign exchange. In the same way, it is a primary Chinese objective to block such Japanese acquisitions and to ship out such Chinese exports as wood oil, tungsten, eggs, bristles by routes which will avoid Japanese-controlled areas.

Currency Makes Progress

During a recent visit to North China I found the Federal Reserve bank notes had made real progress in Peiping, Tientsin, and smaller towns and cities under Japanese control. The amount of new money in circulation had reached the figure of 160,000,000 Chinese dollars (somewhat more than 25,000,000 American dollars.) They were accepted without question in hotels and shops and authorities in the British Concession at Tientsin had reluctantly agreed to accept the new money in payment of taxes.

Foreign businessmen object to the Federal Reserve currency because it is apt to be a one-way affair. In ports where the Japanese are in full control, as in Tsingtao and Chefoo—the foreign-administered concessions in Tientsin afford convenient means of evading Japanese restrictions—exporters have been required to sell bills of exchange for Federal Reserve notes, which cannot then be readily and quickly turned into any other kind of currency.

Minneapolis Seeks to Unite Improvement Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In the face of some adverse conditions during the past few years civic leaders have not been idle. In the last year they have taken things into their own hands and embarked on a program of unity of thought and co-ordination of effort aimed at solving the major problems of the city. The program under way now is called "The Minneapolis Plan" and is under the auspices of the Minneapolis Civic Council.

This Council is a central agency for various civic organizations such as the Civic and Commerce Association, Associated Industries, Better Business Bureau, Hennepin County Good Roads Association, Minneapolis Safety Council, Minneapolis Taxpayers Association. Before the Council's organization each of these groups embarked on a separate course of action and funds were raised separately. There was no correlation of effort, no exchange of ideas. As an example of what unified effort has done the first single fund campaign covering all agencies through the Civic Council succeeded in raising $253,000 while the year before, these various agencies, working separately were able to raise a total sum 50 per cent less.

The Council first set out to determine accurately what the real problems confronting the city were and to demonstrate to leaders of all fields its sincerity of purpose. This was accomplished with a series of clinical discussions, 32 in number, attended by more than 2,000 of the city's leaders.

Three Thousand Problems Analyzed

At these discussions, more than 3,000 specific problems, some trivial of course, were posed. All of these were then analyzed and classified until the total had resolved into eight general subjects having vital influence on the development of the city. These were:

1. Employer-employee relations.
2. Sound government.
3. Taxation.
4. Public apathy and indifference.
5. Organized industrial promotion.
6. Civic reputation.
7. Business co-operation.
8. Equitable freight rates.

In adopting a program of solution, the Council noted the need for destroying the public apathy and indifference, problem No. 4 and established as a principle that "if policies . . . are fair and equitable, are a matter of public knowledge and are carried out with unfailing adherence to their spirit and letter . . . then public opinion is likely to be emphatic and forceful in its support of those policies."

Other Data Gathered

To correct the evils arising from bitter industrial disputes, the Council is assembling from isolated experiences, from already established advances and from informed national sources a body of practices and policies which "may be accepted as fair, reasonable and equitable."

Factual information on past disputes, copies of existing labor contracts, federal, state and local laws affecting labor relations, court decisions and information concerning wage scales and "real wages" (in terms of cost of living) nationally, regionally and locally for various industries are being assembled.

A labor service providing advice and counsel in disputes or threatened disputes. Its main intent is to discourage and oppose unfair employer and employee practices and to provide incentive and trained personnel for negotiation of agreements and for arbitration of disputes.

As an additionl safeguard to the public, the Council adopted as a principle: "Since conciliation is desirable whenever existing agencies fail to effect settlement of labor disputes, the Minneapolis Civic Council, in its discretion, will assist in making available for conciliation purposes carefully selected, unbiased, voluntary committees whose personnel shall meet the requirement of an enlightened viewpoint on all sides of the points at issue."

The same careful analysis was extended to the other seven major problems and the policies are being carried out at the present time. The Council's affiliates include a membership of about 50,000 men and women and the co-operative effort of these individuals in carrying out the Council's program has already had an apparent effect in the finest spirit of harmony and co-operative action in many years.

Detroit Exhibits Progress Made During Past Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 10—Heralded by the slogan "Nothing Stops Detroit," Industrial Progress Week opened here today with practically every progressive firm in the city taking part in the activities. Striking exhibits by Detroit manufacturers appear on downtown boulevards and in major department stores, theaters and office buildings.

Chief of the activities is General Chairman W. S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, aided by Co-Chairman K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation.

The exhibits portray graphically the progress achieved during the past decade, emphasizing not only the improvement in products and expansion of established industries, but also the 500 new industries which have located in "Dynamic Detroit" since 1929.

Among the more interesting exhibits are those of the automobile companies, most of which will show, on Detroit's famous Washington Boulevard, cars of 1929 and 1939 side by side. Even autominded Detroiters are finding themselves shocked by the contrast. Some companies are emphasizing the progress still further, with Hudson Motor Company, for instance, also showing the first Hudson, made way back in 1909. Another inspired exhibit not only includes the first police car ever owned by Detroit—a 1908 Hupp—but also has on hand the very officer of the law who guided it carefully past fractious horses in those days. Hupp shows, too, a 1910 model that claims the distinction of having been the first car to go 'round the world.

Other Contrasting Models

Also showing straightlaced '29 models next to latest streamlined cars are Lincoln, Ford, Graham-Paige, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Packard and Chrysler, including Dodge, De Soto and Plymouth. Federal Motor Truck, another Detroit product, will exhibit, as will the Fruehauf Trailer Company, said to be the world's oldest and largest manufacturers of truck-trailers.

Let no one conclude, however, that this is an automotive progress week exclusively. Displays in store windows, office buildings and elsewhere are made by such manufacturers of national fame as Michigan Alkali Company, Detroit Rock Salt Company—firm that mines tons and tons of rock salt within the city of Detroit—Detroit-Michigan Stove Company, Kelvinator Division of the Nash-Kelvinator Company. The Briggs Manufacturing Corporation exhibits miniature bathrooms featuring their Beautyware, and Gar Wood Industries shows an air-conditioning unit and a $10,000 model of a dump body with hydraulic hoist.

Wholehearted civic enthusiasm for the project is evidenced not only by the exhibitors but by the stores which, exhibiting nothing of their own, are co-operating so completely to help make the week a success. Many a parent, taking school-age children to one of the large downtown theaters, will see that a thriving Detroit industry, the Ex-Cell-O Company, has set up in a huge foyer the big machine that makes sanitary, cardboard milk bottles—and sons or daughters go home with pint milk containers designed as "penny" banks, after seeing the whole bank formed right "under their noses."

Industrial "Get-Together"

Other interesting exhibits too numerous to mention support this city-wide show, with speeches, banquets, spot radio announcements and similar activities uniting people of all occupations and pursuits in the interest of Detroit progress. One of the banquets will be a "get-together" of the old and new and the big and small industrialists of the city, with the particular aim of having those who employ thousands meet and talk with those who employ only a few. Men like Mr. Knudsen of General Motors, Mr. Keller of Chrysler and others in high rank will welcome newcomers in Detroit industry and discuss business facts with heads of smaller companies.

The entire Industrial Progress Week is characteristic of the rising tenor of thought in industrial circles here to the realization that all types and sizes of industries are bent on the common goal of service to the public, and that much can be done by co-operation. Through their very active Detroit Board of Commerce, all these manufacturers meet on common ground and work on many different projects for the advancement of Detroit.

If Industrial Progress Week succeeds in aiding this closer co-operation among Detroiters in all industries and brings Detroit progress into the limelight locally and nationally, as it seems destined to do, the affair may become an annual event, according to Harvey Campbell, Vice-President of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Giant Shovels Dig Deeply For Shasta Dam Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REDDING, Calif.—Yammering drills, huge in size and especially designed for the work, bite hungrily into the stubborn earth as they slowly loosen 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth covering the bedrock from which foundations of Shasta Dam soon will begin to rise. Giant power shovels, operating 24 hours a day, tear tons of rubble from the earth at a gulp and heave it into lumbering, over-size trucks.

All this spells a picture of thundering confusion in the construction of the latest addition to the Government's program of large-scale hydroelectric irrigation developments now underway throughout the West.

Shasta, being constructed on the Sacramento River, 237 miles north of San Francisco, will be one of the largest man-made structures in the world.

560 Feet High

Measuring 560 feet, from the lowest foundation to the top, the dam will have a 375-foot spillway, and will create the world's highest artificial waterfall, with water dropping more than three times the height of Niagara Falls to thunder from sight in the churning spray 480 feet below.

Construction officially started on the giant dam last October, when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, presided at formal inaugural ceremonies here, and saw the first of the preliminary work get underway.

A public highway, nearly a mile long, will cross the 3,400-foot dam crest to connect parking areas at either end of the structure. These will afford ample observation facilities, for tourists, of the view out over the reservoir extending 35 miles up the canyon of the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers which come together just above the dam.

Tunnel Being Built

A novel feature of the dam construction is the Shoofly Tunnel, soon to be completed. Before extensive operations can begin on the dam itself, this 1,820-foot diversion tunnel must be finished in order to temporarily divert trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad away from their present track, which runs along the canyon of the Sacramento. The track would interfere with dam construction, so trains will go through the tunnel until a new right of way is completed, high above the future water level. At that time trains will be moved to their new track, and the tunnel will be used to divert waters of the river.

On the west bank, below the dam, will be located the 375,000-kilowatt power plant which will produce electricity for pumping and other purposes throughout the Central Valley System.

To cost an estimated 36,000,000, the dam is expected to be completed by 1945, and will conserve water and regulate river flow for navigation, flood control, irrigation, and salinity control on coastal marginal lands.

New York City Examines Two Major Housing Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—There are two solutions to New York City's problem of cramped space—one to bring homes of workers closer to their business; the other to encourage business to establish itself away from heart of cities and in suburban sections near residential neighborhoods—according to the first annual report of the City Planning Commission out today. The report is the first official statement of policy coming from the Commission, which is headed by Rexford Guy Tugwell and which was set up under the new City charter with powers to plan New York City for the future.

At this stage, the report says, it would be premature to suggest detailed methods for the two solutions of the space problem in this city which would, if carried out, result in a series of business-residential districts within the city limits.

"In general terms," the report holds, "it may, however, be said that old residential areas situated close to the principal business districts are now largely developed with antiquated buildings which have lived out their span of years. The rebuilding of these areas, both under public and private auspices, can be done in such a way as to make them so attractive that people will prefer to live in these convenient locations rather than seek equally pleasant surroundings far from their places of work.

"It is axiomatic that new business centers will spring up at the junction points of transit lines and major arteries. Further improvements and additions to the transportation and street system could, therefore, emphasize the creation of such junction points, particularly in districts quite far removed from the down-town areas of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens."

The report discloses that the Planning Division of the Commission is now developing "a likely pattern" for the distribution of the various types of land uses (small homes, apartments, business and industry) throughout the City which will suggest further studies of transit facilities and arterial highways.

New York City will decline in importance if the country as a whole does not prosper, the Commission declares, adding that following the 1929 financial crash, foreign trade diminished and international economic warfare since that time has seriously affected New York's chief activities—shipping and its related industries.

The report also sees the City's political power circumscribed.

"It is, in fact," it continues, "a creature of the State without political power commensurate with its population, to say nothing of its wealth and responsibilities. Policies affecting its welfare are determined in Albany and in Washington. . . . If the metropolitan area were a separate State or a single geographical and political unit, as closely integrated otherwise as it is economically, it could deal more effectively with many pressing difficulties.

"Certainly its resources would enable it to provide adequate service without greater levies on taxpayers than are now imposed, and probably with much smaller ones. The City's lack of proportionate political power is reflected in its capital and expense budgets, which annually carry vast sums for education, transit, the courts and other services which are largely determined by the State."

WPA Projects Span America 100 Times

WASHINGTON (AP)—The WPA figures that it has constructed or repaired enough roads and streets in less than three years to span the continent almost 100 times.

In a report on its accomplishments, April 8, it estimated it had constructed or repaired 280,000 miles of highway, roads and streets within 31 months—November, 1935, through June, 1938. During the same time, it built 29,100 new bridges and repaired 23,500 others.

The agency said WPA workers also constructed the equivalent of six public buildings for each of the 3,000 counties in the United States. The total was 17,600 new public buildings for cities, counties and states. Repairs and improvements were made to 46,300 and additions to 1,700 others.

Col. F. C. Harrington, Administrator, said that construction projects made up the bulk of WPA activities and accounted for more than 80 per cent of Work Relief employment.

British Lifeboat Takes 90 Off Grounded Vessel

HOLYHEAD, Wales (AP) — A Government lifeboat on April 9 landed 90 passengers April 9 from the 7,403-ton British steamer Hilary which grounded in a dense fog near Carmel Head. The lifeboat returned and stood by the ship until tugs refloated it and it proceeded to Liverpool, England.

The Hilary sailed March 17 from Para, Brazil, on a voyage from Manaos, Brazilian riverport on the Amazon.

Dr. Bowie Resigns To Join Faculty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Walter Russel Bowie, Rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church here, was announced today. Dr. Bowie said he would join the faculty of Union Theological Seminary as Professor of Practical Theology. The resignation of Dr. Bowie, who is one of the most widely known liberal ministers in America, becomes effective on Oct. 1.

Dr. Bowie came to Grace Church in 1923, after having served for 12 years as rector of Saint Paul's Church in Richmond, Va. In December, 1928, he refused election as Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and twice before this he has declined election to the faculty of Union Theological Seminary.

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Federal Funds For Jobless Aid Asked by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—New York's Congress bloc today had Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's telegraphed warning that the administrative fund of the Federal unemployment insurance system must be replenished if this aid was to be continued beyond April 30. Job insurance financing in the Empire State reflects the plight of the system throughout the Nation, the Governor said, since its administration depends wholly on Washington largesse.

Thus, in New York a trust fund total of $140,000,000 was available for jobless benefits, but not a penny of this could be used to defray the $11,000,000 cost of administration of the system, which is underwritten by the Social Security Board, with the exception of about $300,000 in State funds.

The Governor based his appeal on information from the Board that the administrative budget for the fiscal year ending on June 30 would be exhausted by May 1 and that the Board's request for additional appropriations was now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

"Lack of Federal funds for the administration of the unemployment insurance law in New York State," the Governor's message reads, "would seriously handicap its operation and deprive New York Citizens of benefits contemplated by unemployment insurance and provided through funds contributed by the people of the State."

Meanwhile the unemployment problem had renewed stressing here in the annual report of the New York Urban League, a social service institution for Negroes, which finds it "the despair and tragedy of Harlem."

The League's jobless list for 1938 is a roster of 11,218 names representing 43 States and 25 foreign countries, and more than 50 per cent of these were persons under 25 years of age, typical of Harlem's "vast army of young men and young women, unemployed, adrift, lolling about street corners, no place to go, nothing to do."

"Perhaps never at any time or any place," the report continues, "has there existed a more fertile soil for breeding delinquency, crime and totalitarianism."

Easter Brings Joy Midst World Fear

By the Associated Press

A Christian world disrupted by strife commemorated the glorious, peaceful resurrection of its spiritual leader, on Sunday.

Millions of Americans, from an assemblage of 50,000 on Chicago's lakefront to a tiny congregation of 125 in Rochester, N. Y., participated in sunrise services; other Easter notes were sounded abroad.

In Rome, Pope Pius XII in a 12-minute address in Latin, prayed that the dull flashes of war" might not ruin the "longed-for dawn of peace."

In Dublin, Prime Minister of Eire, Eamon De Valera, led a procession honoring the dead of the Easter rebellion of 1916.

In Madrid, a special papal blessing on the end of the Civil War was bestowed on open-air crowds over loud speakers recently converted from war propaganda use.

In Jerusalem, heart of the Holy Land, churches were filled, but the celebration was shadowed by the presence of 20,000 British troops on guard against Arab-Jewish conflicts, and tenseness forced thousands of prospective pilgrims from Cyprus and Egypt to abandon their plans.

Picturesque sunrise and later services were held throughout the nation—30,000 at the Hollywood Bowl, 16,000 at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Old Moravian ceremonies at Hope, Ind., and other centers, 10,000 at Knights Templar services in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington.

Dr. Urey Promoted

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Urey, winner of a 1934 Nobel Prize for discovery of a heavy hydrogen, was appointed executive officer of the department of chemistry at Columbia University April 9. Dr. Urey joined the Columbia faculty in 1929. He will assume his new post July 1.

Civil Service Employees In Washington Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reports a 6,605 increase in the number of Civil Service Employees in the Executive Departments during February, due primarily, it says, to additional temporary employees in the WPA. The February total was 870,767.

Although there was a personnel increase, the payroll dropped from $131,405,792 in January to $130,015,491 in February. The Commission said this was caused by the fact a "large number of per-diem and per-hour employees earned less in February than in January.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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Planter Aids Sharecroppers By Diversifying His Crops

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — From the heart of the South's sharecropper section comes the story of R. B. Snowden, Jr., who makes money for himself and his 47 farm families by substituting 17 cash crops for the traditional one-crop cotton economy.

This farm capitalist runs an $80,000 a year business by farming 834 acres of Arkansas bottomland —Horseshoe Plantation—of which only 360 acres are devoted to cotton.

Instead of putting the emphasis on cotton, he plants truck crops and orchards, raises varied grains and cattle, with the net result that last year his farm laborers earned an average of $369 each.

Diversification Successful

When Mr. Snowden compares this with a recent National Emergency Council analysis reporting the average tenant farmer's earnings at only $73 a year, you see there's something to be said for diversification.

"I am letting you use figures about Horseshoe only to show what a properly balanced, well-rounded-out, full complement of diversification can mean," he said.

Mr. Snowden plants only 360 acres to cotton because he contends it is on its way out as the backbone of southern agriculture. But from his cotton planting he produced 790 pounds to the acre, which he said compared to an average yield of only 220 pounds.

A peach orchard, fields growing asparagus and truck crops, along with other diversification practices mean an average working year of 212 days for his farm hands.

"An average person on the average southern farm does not work over 110 days a year if he farms only one crop and that crop is cotton," he maintained.

Of the $79,892 gross earning for his plantation, labor received last year $24,332, an average income of $517 per family or $369 per worker.

On his farm was installed what Mr. Snowden said was the first cotton drier at any Arkansas gin. He has a sprinkler system for his truck crops. An alfalfa drier enables him to cut hay, night and day, rain or shine, at the peak of its condition.

A dehydrator for oats and wheat makes it possible to manufacture a "dried milk" mixture which he said has the same food value as skim milk for calves, hogs, and chickens.

Refrigeration Plant

At present, Mr. Snowden's flair for the new has turned to locker refrigeration. These plants are to store meats and other "quick frozen" farm produce, bought at periods of low prices or at the height of their palatability. The system is well known to the Midwest but new to this section.

One of the motivating powers in the Memphis Commercial Appeal's Plant-to-Prosper campaign, Mr. Snowden says:

"Let the southern farmer follow the tenets of the Plant-to-Prosper program and he can't go wrong."

Briefly, four main points of the program are: "Living at home," which means production of food and feed crops; soil conservation to create and insure an enduring agriculture; crop diversification for more income and less speculation, and home improvement.

75,000 Hear Marian Anderson Sing From Lincoln Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A crowd of 75,000 Negroes and whites stood enthralled as Marian Anderson, famous Negro contralto, sang from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial yesterday.

Crowds, bright with Easter finery, surged toward the Memorial, not only to hear the voice described by Arturo Toscanini as one heard "once in a hundred years," but to acclaim tolerance and equality as cherished American principles.

The scene compared in impressiveness with a handful of occasions the capital has witnessed in the last quarter century—the burial of the Unknown Soldier, the return of Lindbergh from Paris, Woodrow Wilson's last public appearance.

Voice Carried by Amplifiers

The Unknown Soldier ceremony, shortly after the World War, was the first carried by amplifiers to thousands who were unable to get within ordinary hearing distance of the Arlington Amphitheater. Mechanical advances also made it possible for Miss Anderson to fill the arc between her, as she stood at the feet of Lincoln, and the gleaming Washington Monument at the other end of the blue reflecting pool.

Keynote for the occasion was sounded by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who invited Miss Anderson to sing at the foot of the heroic Lincoln statue after a suitable indoor auditorium had been refused her.

"In this great auditorium under the sky," Mr. Ickes declaimed, 'all of us are free." The crowd roared its applause.

"When God gave us this wonderful outdoors, and the sun, the noon and the stars, he made no listinction of race, or creed, or color," he continued.

Appropriate Scene

"And 130 years ago he sent us one of his truly great in order that he might restore freedom to those from whom we had disregardfully taken it. In carrying out this task, Abraham Lincoln laid down his life, and so it is as appropriate as it is fortunate that today we stand reverently and humbly at the base of this Memorial to the Great Emancipator while glorious tribute is rendered to his memory by a daughter of the race from which he struck the chains of slavery."

After referring to Thomas Jefferson as "that other great Democrat," he added, "Genius, like justice, is blind. For genius has touched with the tip of her wing this woman, who, if it had not been for the great mind of Jefferson, if it had not been for the great heart of Lincoln, would not be able to stand among us today a free individual in a free land."

Climax to the 45-minute concert was reached almost immediately when the singer, who rose from a humble beginning in Philadelphia's Negro quarter and has found fame in two hemispheres, sang "America" and a few minutes later, "Ave Maria." The second half of her program was made up of Negro spirituals.

The singer kept on her mink coat and sang with her eyes closed, without gestures. With the spirituals, her expression was now mournful, now glad, according to the mood of the song.

Senators, Cabinet officers, and capital Negro leaders were seated on the platform.

How Democracy Divides Authority

The ABC of the USA

Seventh of 12 miniature essays offered by the National League of Women Voters as its contribution to strengthening the democratic system. This article is entitled, "Our Famous Checks and Balances."

All governments have three functions: the executive, or administration of laws; the legislative, or making of laws; the judicial, or enforcing of laws. No other government, however, has separated these three functions to such an extent or placed so many checks and balances upon them as has the United States.

"The famous American doctrine of separation of powers" is a familiar way of referring to our device for protecting ourselves against too great a concentration of power. Checks and balances are often spoken of as a part of that device. By checks and balances we means checking the power of one branch of government by that of another, as when the executive is given the veto on legislation or, on the other hand, when the legislative branch is given a share in executive appointments.

It is noticeable that such checks also serve to bring together, to some extent, the parts of the government that otherwise would be entirely separate. Through custom also the different parts of the government have come together to some degree. For example, the power of the judicial branch to decide whether laws are permissible under the Federal Constitution has, through custom, become a very great influence on our law. The founders probably did not clearly foresee this, nor did they foresee the rise of the party system.

Through that system the executive and members of the legislative body of the same party often work together, and thus in another case the separation is somewhat modified.

There always has been a good deal of criticism of the famous doctrine. Lord Bryce, admirer of the United States, once declared our separation of powers has turned out to be not the keeping apart of things really distinct but the forcible disjunction of things naturally connected. It may be that Lord Bryce is right but we must consider whether what he is pointing out is a defect in the principle that guided our forefathers or defects in the way we have been applying that principle.

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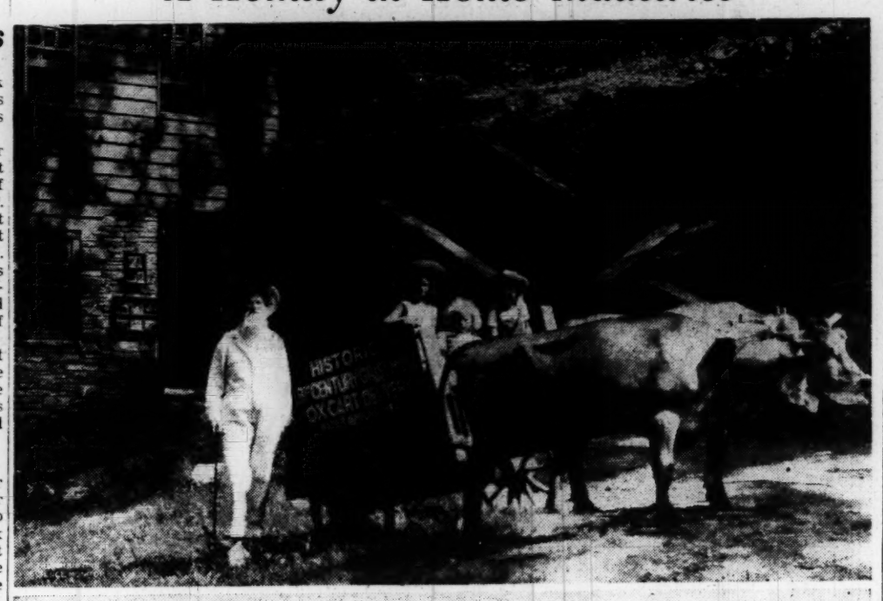

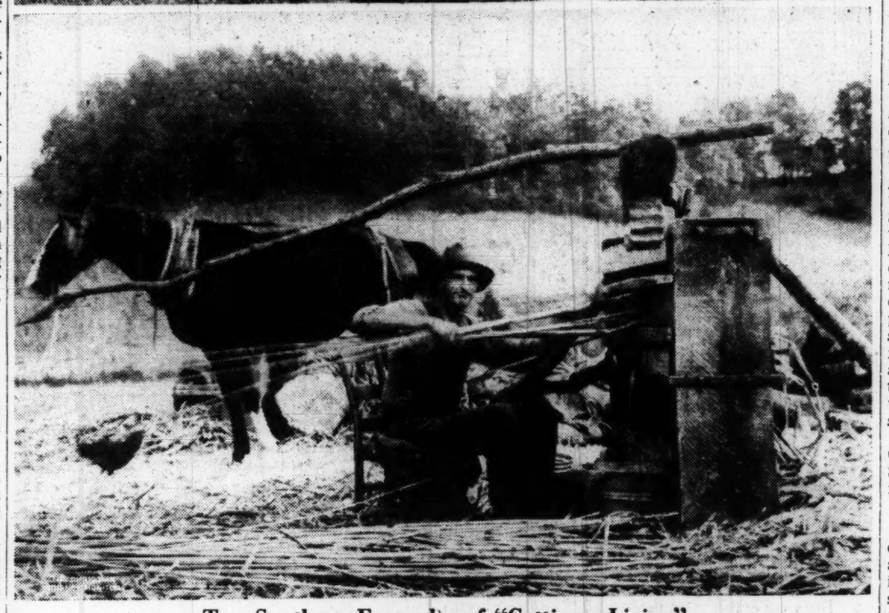

Two Southern Examples of "Getting a Living"

The upper picture is that of an eighteenth-century grist mill and gift shop near Norris Dam in Tennessee and below a native of the Great Smoky Mountains area grinding sugar cane by horse-power for home-made molasses, incidentally illustrating one of the most ancient applications of power to benefit men.

Homespun Handicrafts Popular in South

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Americans at Work"
Three-part series of 36 articles, seventh of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

Oldest of home industries, weaving, basket-making, and pottery-making, are providing a new means of livelihood for numbers of southern people who have discovered that these immemorial home wares have a strong appeal for sophisticated city people. As a result, small hand industries are springing up along the traveled highways of the Tennessee "Smokies," the Santa Fe country, and elsewhere in the South.

In the little adobe houses of New Mexico, looms are whirring. More than 300 families in the neighborhood of Santa Fe are supporting themselves with their shuttles. Many are Spanish-Americans whose ancestors were weavers for three centuries.

At first weaving was a hobby with these people. But in recent years a demand for hand-woven fabrics has made itself felt in the cities, and the Santa Fe Weavers, the Burro Weavers, Knox and McCressen's shops sell the products of these homes far and wide. Their handmade cloth is turned into cravats, scarves, purses, dresses, and draperies.

Look into the homes of Spanish-Americans in the village of Chimayo, 35 miles north of Santa Fe, and you are likely to see blankets in the making. This is a village of weavers. The economic life of some 2,500 people in this village depends upon the hand-woven Chimayo blankets and upon the chili crop.

Handmade Furniture

Handmade furniture is another home industry in New Mexico. It has been developed with the aid of the State Department of Education. The village of Chupader, 12 miles north of Santa Fe, specializes in lounging chairs put together with wooden pegs and finished with rawhide seats and backs. The village of Cienega, on the other hand, is known for hand-carved furniture.

Not all who carry on home industries in the Santa Fe country are native Spanish-Americans. A number of women artists from other sections have adapted the native arts to commercial uses and are supporting themselves in that way. Among them is Miss Majel Claflin, a former commercial artist of Chicago, who is now specializing in the old Spanish art of tin work. After studying with Eduardo Delgado, an artist skilled in tin tooling, she set up her own shop in Taos and now makes lighting fixtures for hotels, residences and stores.

Others make a specialty of ceramics. In this group are Mrs. Martha Field, Mrs. Lois Field, Mrs. Ann Webster, and Miss Katherine Gay. By using the cowboy's blue denim, sheepskin, bandana, and "levis" as materials for women's garments, Mrs. Edith Nash has brought out styles that have been featured by New York and Paris designers.

A co-operative venture in the marketing of home-industry products has been set up in Santa Fe and is known as the Native Market Guild. Begun four years ago by Miss Leonora Curtin, it proved so useful to some 30 craftsmen of the State that they took over the enterprise last November on a co-operative basis. Here, in a building constructed in the style of a typical Spanish market place, are displayed tin, furniture, tanning, wood carving and pottery, among other products of the countryside.

Interest in Weaving

Texas is also showing interest in weaving and handcrafts as an occupation. A weaving institute was conducted at San Antonio in the Witte Museum during December, with Mrs. Mary Meigs Atwater of Basin, Mont., as lecturer. Mrs. Atwater is head of the Shuttlecraft Guild, an international organization. Of the 25 looms used during the institute, some were home-made, brought by the weavers themselves.

A stream of tourists—1,000,000 a year—pouring into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the TVA development in the last few years brought something to the mountain people they had never had before—markets for their handwork. Many have seized the opportunity and are providing their families with some cash income which they long have needed. Some have opened roadside stands, others sell in their homes.

Wiley Oakley, known to thousands of visitors to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as the "Roamin' Man o' the Mountains," once put up a sign beside his home in Gatlinburg, Tenn., which read: "Antiques Made to Order." Many stopped just to look at that sign. They laughed. Mr. Wiley didn't like the way they laughed at his sign, so he took it down. But he still makes handicraft which he sells, and acts as a guide. His many friends include Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford; the Oakleys have letters from Mrs. Ford.

Looms in Cabins

Looms click in cabins over the Great Smokies. Mrs. Charles Ogle, mother of four children, at Gatlinburg, had an idea. "I used to work in my hubsand's store," she said. "Then I saw a demand for home-made things of the mountains. I started out to sell them, part-time, but just more as a hobby at first. I had $100 to start with. The business grew. I became more interested. Now mountain people for 15 miles around make things, which are sold in my shop. They make coverlets, dress material, draperies, bags, all kinds of split baskets, towels, scarfs, rugs, pillow slips, brooms and other things." Many mountain homes have more than one loom for mothers and daughters. Some have as many as five.

"Uncle Tom" Campbell 43 years ago shouldered pine and poplar logs and climbed steep Reagan Mountain to build a cozy cabin. Since then many visitors to the Great Smokies have climbed the zigzag trail to reach the cabin in a picturesque clearing. "Uncle Tom" usually sells each of them a letter opener that he carves out of holly wood.

Then there are the five elderly women, known as the Walker Sisters, who live in a cabin up in the mountains. They are back off the beaten trail of tourists, but somehow many strangers find their way to the place. The women do all their farm and home work, but their pride is in the beautiful quilts which they make and sell. One of the sisters writes poems, which she sells to visitors for 25 cents each. The sisters are Margaret Jane, Polly, Martha, Louisa, and Hettie.

One old man sits on his porch near Gatlinburg and makes baskets, for which he finds a good market. Another, in a woodworking shop at his home, turns out polished wooden plates in attractive designs.

Grist Mill at Dam

Tourists flock to Norris Dam, too, Rell Clements, Jr., operates a 150-year-old grist mill along a creek near the dam. Tourists buy little bags of cornmeal, often mailing these home from the mill. Dolls made out of corn shucks have this year made their appearance with an increasing demand for them. Mr. Clemens sells postcards with a picture of the old mill on them, too. And in the summer he began hauling cornmeal from the old mill to a shop at the dam by ox cart.

At the dam is a shop which sells all kinds of home industry products to tourists at the dam and even has a successfully operated shop in New York City.

Tennessee farmers, too, are finding ways to augment their incomes by tempting the tourist to stop as he speeds down the highway. A small white Colonial house and a stand with an attractive red and white awning catch the eyes of travelers who drive from Knoxville to Asheville, S. C. From this stand, near Dandridge, Tenn., Alfred A. Swann, farmer, mails out country hams to addresses all over the United States. Tennessee has a unique way of curing its hams, and visitors in search of "something different" are glad to be able to purchase them. Mr. Swann is now experimenting in a new method of curing hams by electricity in co-operation with the TVA.

Mr. Swann also sells apples, grapes, tomato juice, and other home products. The little Colonial house is not a home, but a storage house with 10,000 bushels capacity. Mr. Swann realizes that a pleasing setting is important in selling his products. He has provided a parking place of native flagstones, and a picnic grove with tables made of old stone mill wheels, and provided with an outdoor oven. Moreover, he strives for quality. Last year he spent $3,600 on spray for his apple trees, and believes it was a good investment.

Another successful farm home market is that of Homer Wallace, five miles north of Knoxville on the Cincinnati-Knoxville highway. Mr. Wallace specializes in fruits and peach ice cream.

Cotton Bedspreads

The making of cotton bedspreads was the ingenious device of one plantation owner to "balance agriculture with industry" and provide gainful occupation. While the present state administration has been busy enacting legislation to attract new industries to offset the cotton slump, Mrs. Tom Fields, ginner and planter of Anguilla, Mississippi, has been building an industry on her plantation which has helped her solve an outstanding Delta farm problem—decreased labor requirements resulting from cotton acreage reduction.

Mrs. Fields' acreage was reduced from 600 to 400 acres and her labor requirements cut one-third. Confronted with unemployment, these tenants turned to Mrs. Fields, who conceived the idea of teaching her Negro women tenants how to make candlewick spreads which she had noticed displayed in the mountains of North Carolina.

Thirty-six women and one man have been given work. They average $2.00 a spread, which nets about $5,000 per year above any other income they would ordinarily have, as they can make around 2,500 spreads a year.

La Guardia Backs Sending Students To Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—An exchange of commercial students between the United States and Latin-America is seen by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as a practical step toward improving trade relations and world peace.

"I hope I can get co-operation from the Department of Education to develop in young men and women a special knowledge of affairs and conditions in South America," the Mayor told the convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association here April 8. "I advocate increased courses in Spanish and Portuguese, the two languages of Central and South America. I would try to bring about an exchange of students and would even advocate an exchange of high school seniors."

Close Relations Stressed

Mayor La Guardia stressed close relations between the nations of the world today and emphasized the need of closest relations between the United States and the American Republics to the south.

"We have learned that political and social relations with foreign countries generally start from, and are backed by, commercial relations," he continued. "There is grave danger of serious complications unless we can take from South America the bulk of trade that now goes to other countries. By proper relations between these countries and the control of raw materials, the Western Hemisphere can come close to compelling world peace. I learned when in the consular service that the young men in European commercial schools are trained with the same thoroughness that young men are trained to enter the diplomatic service."

Edward J. Rowse, Commercial Co-ordinator of Boston Public Schools, discussed better training for retail selling.

Businessmen Help

"Businessmen often can be induced to come into the classroom and aid in carrying on the retailing program and help make the selling and store work more concrete," he said. "Retailing offers a better opportunity for developing high standards of business ethics and character building without 'preaching' than any other subject."

Peter L. Agnew, Instructor in Education at New York University, was elected President of the Association, succeeding Harry 1. Good of Buffalo, N. Y.

Meetings were attended by about 4,000 teachers from Maine to Florida.

Gains' Pointer Wins Stake At Americas Field Trials

MEDFORD, N. J. (AP)—"Gaiety Gains," white and liver bitch pointer owned by Clarence Gains of Sherburne, N. Y., won the open junior all-ages stake at the English Setter Club of America's annual field trials April 8.

Performing before a gallery of 1,000 persons, the two and one-half year old dog gained for its owner a cash prize of $150 and legs on the William Ziegler plaque and the Richard Lams trophy.

"Medford Lakeview Belle," white and liver pointer owned by John J. McGarrity of Medford, was second, and "Rex Tarhell Dick," pointer owned by Jonathan Thorn of Greenwich, Conn., third.

James Hamilton Lewis

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, (D) of Illinois, who passed on yesterday on his way here, served his country as both diplomat and master politician, latterly being the Democratic Whip in the Senate, and was likewise one of the most colorful figures on the stage of the Nation's upper legislative chamber.

For a time he was a teacher, then a stevedore, lawyer, congressman, soldier, diplomat and senator—but always James Hamilton Lewis was the perfect gentleman.

Men who knew him best said he was a master politician. Court verdicts testified to his effective pleadings at the bar. Votes reflected the power of his oratory. Citations of his legal and historical works evidenced his acumen.

He had the rare distinction of having represented two states in the national legislature. He was a congressman - at - large from Washington 1897-99 and senator from Illinois 1913-19 and 1931-37.

Lewis defeated former Senator Otis F. Glenn by nearly 600,000 votes in the 1936 Democratic landslide, becoming the first Illinois Senator to win election for two successive terms since the origin of the direct primary.

When reports started that President Roosevelt was eyeing a third term, Senator Lewis declared any such attempt would "destroy the Democratic Party." He also sided against Gov. Henry Horner in the 1938 Illinois primary battle, announcing his preference for Michael L. Igoe for the United States Senate. Mr. Igoe lost out.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Senator Lewis had shown more concern about international than domestic affairs. He devoted much time and study to the war debt problem.

North Carolina Tulip Bulbs Are Shipped to Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRA CEIA, N. C.—Henrik van Dorp has never brought any coals to Newcastle, but he has shipped tulip bulbs to the Netherlands. Not a lot of bulbs, of course, but enough to satisfy a 15-year-old ambition; to epitomize, in an obscure but personally gratifying way, the vindication of Henrik van Dorp's judgment.

From a colonization attempt which ended in failure and disillusion for a half-hundred Hollander immigrants, Mr. van Dorp rose to be a large individual tulip planter in America, shamed his scorners and skeptics and offers himself as a living, walking proof that he was right 15 years ago when he believed that America still was the "land of opportunity."

Today, he ships 125,000 dozen flowers each spring to the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore. Annually he ships nearly a million bulbs. And after the flower crop is harvested, in early spring, he plants his truck crop on the same land, and, benefiting from the long growing season down south, harvests another profitable yield of corn and beans.

But it was when he sold his fine bulbs to Holland that stout-legged, ruddy-faced Mr. van Dorp felt his star hit its zenith, because when he changed from truck farming to flower cultivation, most of his fellow countrymen vowed that the beautiful tulips of their native land could never thrive in such foreign soil.

Today his 30 acres, fiery red, gleaming white, orange and variegated, attract thousands of visitors, and each spring nearby Washington, N. C., has a tulip festival, which, by and large, is a tribute to the Hollander's foresight and energy. Van Dorp bulbs now sprout in almost every front yard in Eastern North Carolina.

Mr. van Dorp's success in the flower business was not entirely the result of a whim. "After two years in this section," he says, "I became convinced that the climate and soil were ideal for flowers. Further south, it is too hot; further north, the season is too late. The only comparable place is the Puget Sound country of the west."

Conditions on his farm compare very favorably with those in his native Holland, said Mr. van Dorp, except that his harvest is about three weeks earlier than in the old country.

Argentina Probes Nazi Threat

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 10 (AP)—President Ortiz of Argentina pledged yesterday an investigation "embracing every nook and cranny of the Nation" into alleged German attempts to challenge Argentine sovereignty over Patagonia.

In an interview, he said he wished to reduce "to just proportions" the significance of the inquiry launched at his behest March 21 after receiving photographic copy of a document purportedly signed by German agents.

The alleged agents suggested to Nazi Party authorities in Munich "hypothetical annexation" of Patagonia, 257,058 square miles of potentially rich land in southern Argentina.

The German Embassy has denied that Germany had intentions of annexing Argentine territory or had "aggressive intentions" against this Republic.

"When the investigation is completed," President Ortiz said, "we shall have a clear idea of what our steps should be. You may be sure the investigation will be complete, embracing every nook and cranny of the Nation and with every element properly weighed. Our courts have the power to conduct a searching inquiry."

Alfred Mueller, chief agent in Argentina of the German Nazi Party, already has been arraigned formally on a charge of threatening the sovereignty of Argentine and threatening to involve the Nation in war.

Turning to the purported document, the President said:

"Whether the document is authentic or not, the incident itself should be regarded as part and parcel—an Argentine glimpse, perhaps—of a titanic world struggle of opposing political climes.

"The world is a theater of tremendous conflict. The role of Argentina is to keep her balance, a thing accomplished with far less difficulty in the World War of 1914 because that war came upon us all suddenly, almost like a bolt from the blue.

"Today's clash is slow and careful planning on one side against swift cyclonic action on the other."

President Ortiz, linking Argentina's own "affair of the document" to this world struggle, explained that it was particularly important that the purported letter be "put on the carpet" for unmasking any possible covetous tactics from outside the Nation.

The German Embassy in a note last Thursday for the second time served notice on the Argentine Foreign Office that the document was a forgery and called attention to possible consequences.

A formal reply was expected today when Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo returns from his Easter holiday to consult with President Ortiz.

Bachelorhood Demanded Of Air Corps Appointees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army wants only bachelors for the expanding Air Corps.

New regulations published April 8 provide that any officers hereafter appointed to the regular Army must at the time of appointment be "single and never previously married."

The ban already applies to Military Academy Cadets. The new regulation, officials explained, will extend the requirement of bachelorhood to those added as the Air Corps' strength is tripled by the addition of 3,000 war planes in the next two years. There is no rule now, however, to prevent officers from marrying after they have been duly commissioned.

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Canadian Opinion Is Divided On Wartime Duty to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The critical state of affairs in Europe has brought to a head in Canada the question of the Dominion's obligations to the Empire as a whole in the event of warfare. Prime Minister Mackenzie King is definitely opposed to any act which would declare Canada's right to neutrality in a war involving the Empire, and yet there is implied in his most recent statement on foreign policy the possibility that Parliament might take that stand.

In a carefully worded statement the Prime Minister reaffirmed the stand which he said "has been made clear repeatedly," calling for no pledges of aid to any part of the Empire in case of war and one which indicated that interests of the Government are for "Canada first."

Despite Mr. King's expressed desire to make clear the position of his Government at a time when the place of the Dominion with relation to the rest of the Commonwealth is of great interest, he failed to satisfy many of his critics as to the exact constitutional longitude and latitude of that position.

Would Wait Till Need Arises

Speaking on a proposal to place in the hands of Parliament the right to declare Canada's neutrality in a war engaging some part of the Empire, Mr. King could see no need for meeting in advance a problem which would have to be viewed in the light of circumstances which surrounded it. He was of the opinion that Canada would not make such a decision upon any legal grounds.

"Why divide Canada to provide for contingencies which may never arise or may not arise until the position has been clarified," he said in dismissing the constitutional question of whether or not the Empire is at war if any part of it is at war. Expert opinion differs on this point, which has been ruled on recently according to the traditional Laurier precept, said Mr. King.

Lifting the Laurier judgment that Canada is at war when England is at war, from its context is dangerous, he warned, and suggested that the more exact meaning is that Canada is in danger of attack when England is at war.

In the same speech in which he condemned the plea for the right to declare neutrality, the Prime Minister spoke of the decision of his Government to keep clear of commitments which would tie it irrevocably to decisions made in Westminster.

Would Make no Commitments

"I wish to say that I am not prepared any more than is the Prime Minister of Great Britain to engage this country by new and unspecified commitments operating under conditions which cannot be foreseen," he said.

"The idea that every 20 years this country should automatically, and as a matter of course, take part in a war overseas for democracy or self-determination of other small nations, that a country which has all it can do to run itself should be called upon to save, periodically, a continent that cannot run itself, and to those ends risk the lives of its people, risk bankruptcy and political disunion, seems to many a nightmare and sheer madness."

Linked with these statements were strong reaffirmations of friendship with the United States and the "more responsible relations" which existed between the two countries. Both factors in the address add weight to the indication that he believes that Canada could, under certain circumstances, stand aloof from a European conflict.

Mr. King protested against criticism that his positions is vague and indecisive and submitted that it was the only stand which can properly be taken and at the same time observe democratic principles and traditions. As it now stands, Canada will, in effect, be neutral if, and when, war breaks out until Parliament meets and decides whether or not to accept the policy offered by the Government.

It is argued that that decision would undoubtedly be in favor of active participation, and that any attempt at neutrality would be futile. On the basis of this prediction many who favor close imperial unity believe that morale would be strengthened, and that the Commonwealth would gain strength at a trying time by an outright declaration of support.

Howard Green, Vancouver Conservative, styled the program for Canada "wishy-washy," and he strongly urged that the Dominion enter into a defense alliance and co-operate with Great Britain and the other nations of the Commonwealth in a scheme for mutual protection. Mr. Green spoke for a large body of opinion which favored a more explicit statement of intentions and responsibilities.

There was revealed at the same time, in the reaction to Mr. King's statement, another considerable body of opinion which welcomed the policy which would make it possible for Canada to decide, through its elected representatives, the course of action on the basis of the situation itself rather than upon a projected program.

There will be no doubt as to the reaction of the people of Canada and particularly the people of Quebec to threats of danger to the Empire, in the opinion of Ernest Lapointe, French-Canadian leader and Dominion Minister of Justice. In a speech that was more imperialistic by far than that of his leader, Mr. Lapointe warned the House that neutrality was an untenable position and one which might lead to civil war if attempted.

Others Dispute Lapointe

Mr. Lapointe's confidence in his compatriots' devotion to the idea of Empire defense, even at the cost of fighting foreign wars, was not upheld in subsequent debates, in which French-Canadian members were heard to say bluntly that their people were not interested in wars abroad, even those involving the Empire.

That has been the attitude which tradition has identified with the Quebecker and one which inclines to make politicians move cautiously for fear of causing offense.

Varied, and often clashing, sectional interests present a vexing problem to those who would draft policies concerning the whole of Canada as vitally as does a plan for action in foreign affairs. It has been suggested that the influence of Quebec, always a strong factor in the shaping of policy, has been responsible for the middle course which Mr. King has chosen to follow.

It is significant that Dr. R. J. Manion, newly elected Conservative leader, could find nothing in the King statement with which to disagree. As the leader of a once powerful political party now starting a comeback, Dr. Manion found the policy outlined by Mr. King to be sound and safe from political and practical points of view.

Arctic Explorers' Pictures Unveiled

NEW YORK (AP)—Portraits of the late Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discredited claimant to that honor, were unveiled side by side in the Explorer's Club.

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, former Arctic explorer and current President of the Club, explained the organization decided Dr. Cook would have to be included in the gallery, as the 1908-09 president. Admiral Peary was president in 1909-12 and 1913-17.

Mrs. Marie Peary Stafford of Washington, D. C., the Admiral's "snow baby" who was born at his Bowdoin Bay Lodge in 1894, and her brother, Robert E. Peary, Jr., drew the curtain on his picture.

Then an American flag dropped to disclose the nine other presidents, showing Admiral Peary in the center with Dr. Cook on his immediate right.

Coming out of the Arctic on a Danish boat in September, 1909, Dr. Cook claimed to have reached the pole April 21, 1908. He was feted by the King of Denmark. Five days later Peary sent his message from Labrador, declaring that he reached the pole just five months before he was in a position to tell about it.

Dr. Cook, who had been a surgeon on earlier Peary trips, later served five years in Leavenworth, Kan., penitentiary for mail fraud.

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Anti-Red Bloc: Spain Adds to Its Scope

Franco joins group and Italy takes Albania in newest advances made by anti-Comintern plan.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within two weeks the anti-Red group has added to its influence two important gains—the first being the signing of the anti-Red pact by the Spanish ruler, Gen. Francisco Franco, March 27; the second being the absorption of Albania into Italian controls during the past weekend.

The extent of the rapidly increasing claims of this group is indicated in a map produced in the current "Anti-Red Pact Number" of Manchuria, a publication emanating from Japan's puppet state of Manchukuo. According to this map, the anti-Red banner flies all the way across Central Europe from Finland in the north down to the Dardanelles, with Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland all headed for the movement.

In the western hemisphere anti-Redism is shown as practically a solid block through South America, with only Colombia and Ecuador of the independent states still "tolerant to Communism." Africa is marked according to the powers controlling the territory, while in Asia, fresh gains to the anti-Red bloc include a vast area of newly conquered China. Arab and Persian territory is included in nations moving toward the group.

Considering that the movement only originated as recently as Nov. 25, 1936, when Germany and Japan signed the original pact, the claims of the group are clearly growing apace. For a year after this first signing, little advance was made. It was almost exactly a year later, Nov. 6, 1937, before Italy threw in its hand with the group.

Major Moves in 1938

Events moved rapidly in 1938. On March 12 Reichsführer Hitler with his troops marched into Austria and annexed that country to the Germany Reich. While this move was in progress, another leading member of the group, Italy, directed its energies to Spain, where civil war had been in progress since July, 1936.

Pushed on by Italian influence, and aided by at least 40,000 Italian troops and some Germans, the Insurgent commander, General Franco, began a series of rapid moves toward conquest by breaking through to the Mediterranean Sea at Vinaroz in March, and subsequently, in December, launching the massed attack on Catalonia that brought the whole of Spain into the anti-Communist fold.

Meanwhile, Germany, without relaxing its pressure in Central Europe, had turned its attention to Czecho-Slovakia, to which republic Britain sent Viscount Runciman in August, 1938. A month later, Sept. 15, Premier Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden and on Sept. 29 was held the Munich conference that brought Sudeten territory and other parts of Czecho-Slovakia into the Reich.

Japanese Invasion Pushed

While these events were in progress in Europe, Japan, profiting by the manner in which its fellow members of the group were able to keep the attention of the Western democratic powers riveted on the European situation, pushed ahead with its conquest of the Chinese mainland. Having taken Nanking in December, 1937, after five months of warfare, it captured Hankow Oct. 25, 1938, having a few days previously captured Canton, threatening the British possession of Hong Kong.

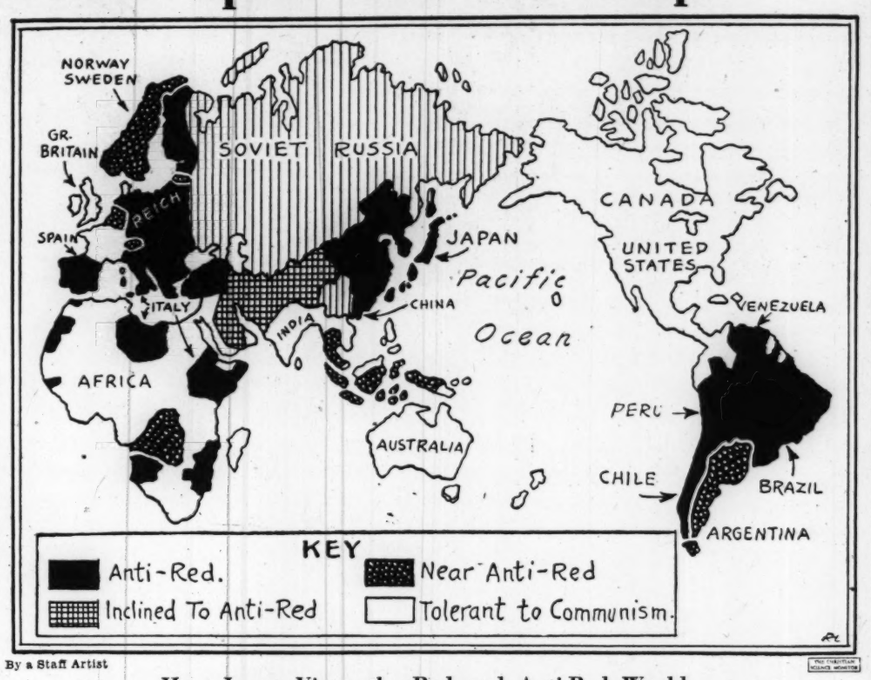
With the turn of the year came March 14, a new German coup, which brought Bohemia and Moravia completely under German control, thereby throwing the stanchest of European republics into the anti-Red group. The following day, Hungary, having sent troops into Ruthenia, formally annexed that territory, Hungary, like Manchukuo, having come into the anti-Red group the previous month.

Meanwhile Japan's share of the advance during the past months has been the occupation Feb. 10 of the Island of Hainan, off southern China, which clearly offered a threat not only to the mainland of French Indo-China immediately opposite, but also to the British shipping route between Hong Kong and Singapore. Again on March 31 last Japan announced occupation of the small Spratly islands between Indo-China and the East Indies islands, to which France was understood to lay claim.

Series of German Coups

In view of the threatening situation in Europe, the western democracies found themselves unable to prevent these sudden moves on the part of the Tokyo Government. While the German coup in Bohemia brought a reply from the democracies in the shape of mutual defense agreement arranged between Britain and Poland, during the past week, the anti-Red group retorted with the deliberate occupation of Albania by Italian troops April 8.

So far the three-cornered strategy of the three main members of the anti-Red group—Germany, Italy and Japan—has procured for itself a notable advance and some satellites. It is impossible to tell at present, how far this advance will be allowed to go, or in which direction a new advance may be attempted. For the moment, the democratic powers appear to be only at the beginning of their measures to preserve themselves against the advance. The fate of Europe and the world in the near future will be to a large extent determined by the rapidity with which these measures are to be developed.



By a Staff Artist

How Japan Views the Red and Anti-Red World

This map in Manchuria magazine made before Spanish accession to Anti-Comintern bloc.

Europe Scans Albanian Collapse

Italian seizure of Albania —following in the train of the expansion of the Rome-Berlin Axis powers which began a year ago—has left the Balkan and Danubian states more sharply than ever face to face with the growing influence of Italy and Germany.

The effect of the Italian action, which is the first post-Ethiopian effort of Premier Mussolini at territorial expansion, is studied in the following dispatches from various affected capitals:

Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 10—Despite the tranquillity and passivity of the Belgrade Government, the Serbian people are more acutely distressed by Premier Mussolini's invasion of Albania than by any event since the assassination of King Alexander in 1934.

The boast of the former Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, that he had surrounded Yugoslavia only with friends seems a mockery today, and Signor Mussolini's message of thankfulness for Belgrade's inaction seems to many somewhat sinister.

The Duce's ardent promise to tighten his bonds with Yugoslavia recalls to the Serbs that the tightening of bonds with Italy was what King Zog asked for—and got in unexpected fashion.

Yugoslavia might be the strongest of Europe's small states. It has nearly 16,000,000 inhabitants and a territory four fifths as much as the whole of Italy. It is rich in agriculture, timber, copper, coal, iron, bauxite, and other materials. Its farmlands are well distributed and its people virile.

The Serbs who constitute the most numerous group are among the world's best soldiers. In the Balkans they are surpassed by none and equalled only by the Bulgarians. For centuries the Serbs have been singing about freedom, and they were the first Balkan people to rise against Turkish domination. After 108 years of uprisings they launched their final war against Turkey in 1912, and in 1914 they went singlehanded against the Austrian Empire at odds of about one to fifteen. Serbian youths are still as devoted to independence as ever.

But there is the Croatian problem. As ex-Britishers in the American colonies in 1776 became so exasperated that they allied themselves with Britain's enemies against Britain so many Croatians are now inclined to help any enemy subdue Belgrade. Futhermore because of alleged repression, in addition to the discriminatory methods of Belgrade cliques, Serbia failed to win the loyalty of Macedonia, an extremely vital area lying between Albania and Bulgaria. The present Prime Minister, Dragisha Cvetkovitch, however, though politically without wide experience, has devoted himself to the re-establishment of unity and harmony. He has taken a bold step toward satisfying the Croatians and has promised more self-government. Whether he will have time to act cannot be told—nor how long it will take him to repair the arrears of 20 years.

Italy

ROME, April 10 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, replying to criticism in the United States of Italy's seizure of Albania, told Americans today to "mind their own business."

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, Fascism's leading newspaper spokesman threatened that Italy and Germany would meddle in American affairs unless the United States let them alone.

Let the Americans "mind their own business, not entirely happy and brilliant, and leave Italy and Albania in peace," he wrote. He asserted that it was time that American "threats" and "intrigues" come to an end.

"The United States should remain in America," Signor Gayda wrote.

"Let them be content to handle their many and complex internal problems still pending.

"Let them not complain if, refusing this advice, they see European states, chosen as targets, finally for their own defense busying themselves with American things."

Signor Gayda's editorial was in reply mainly to American newspaper comments on the occupation of Albania.

Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—Defense Minister Per Edvin Sköld yesterday served notice on European powers with territorial ambitions that Sweden "will not allow herself to be sacrificed.

"Any idea that Sweden has no possibility of maintaining her independence and the freedom of her people is wrong," the Defense Minister said in a speech at Malmoe.

In what was interpreted as a reference to Germany, Mr. Sköld added:

"If a foreign power had intentions of destroying that independence, Sweden's chance of saving herself at least would be as great as the risk of being deleted from the map of Europe."

Hungary

BUDAPEST, April 10 (AP)—Count Stefan Bethlen, former Premier of Hungary, yesterday gave Europe's western democracies little chance of success in joining the smaller nations of Central Europe into an anti-German bloc.

After the fate of Czecho-Slovakia, the Count said in a newspaper article, nations in the Danubian basin were somewhat afraid to accept protection of democratic powers against Germany.

He held that these small nations believed they now had a better chance of retaining independence by giving Germany certain concessions.

The Count, who was Hungary's Premier from 1921 to 1931, asserted that the "failure of the peace treaties" was responsible for the current situation and that it was high time for the democracies and totalitarian states to compromise their differences.

The views he expressed found a ready echo in Hungary, which shared with Germany part of Czecho-Slovakia's territory following the break up of the Republic.

Russia

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—Izvestia, Government newspaper, attributes Italy's invasion of Albania to Great Britain's anti-aggression efforts.

It said in an article April 8, that the very fact that Britain was busy with schemes to safeguard this or that small country "greatly excited leaders of the Rome-Berlin axis" and convinced them that "they needed to intimidate Yugoslavia and warn her against participation" in any British anti-aggression project.

The Rome correspondent of Izvestia said that Premier Mussolini was "so sure of Anglo-French passivity and continuation of the policy of nonintervention that a detachment of movie cameramen was sent with the troops to film the victorious military action of Italian Fascism" in Albania.

Red Star, Army newspaper, warned the Soviet Russian public never to forget that in 1920 "the world bourgeoisie" tried to destroy the Soviet Union and likely would try again.

It advised the public not to assume that their present period of peace would last indefinitely.

"One thing is inevitable—a decisive battle between socialism and international capitalism is unavoidable," it said.

One principal result of Italy's occupation of Albania, Soviet observers believed, would be a further decline of the confidence of small nations in Britain and France.

Commentators predicted that Albania's neighbor, Yugoslavia, would be the object of an attempt at dismemberment as Czecho-Slovakia was split and absorbed by surrounding nations.

France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 10—Despite the quiescent attitude of the French Government, which apparently has decided to regard the Italian occupation of Albania as a closed incident—official comments minimize the Albanian occupation and describe the Italian army there as an "expedition." But it is evident that Premier Mussolini's move has, nevertheless, profoundly disturbed France.

It now seems clear to most French observers that Italy aspires to supremacy in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean.

Yugoslavia, it is felt here, has already been detached from the other Balkan States by this Italian thrust, and the means for bringing pressure upon Greece and Turkey has been vastly increased. At the same time Rumania is in danger of complete isolation as a result of the move, thus facilitating any German push to Rumania and beyond.

Accepting this view, the French Government appears prepared to follow any British lead. The French fleet is moving in full cooperation with the British to thwart any possible surprise attacks upon other Mediterranean ports, notably Corfu, which, it is persistently reported here, is the next Italian objective. Naval precautions already taken make an Italian move in this direction unlikely.

The French Government approves "in principle" the British decision to make clear just where the Anglo-French combination proposed to throw its full weight against aggression, although influential French leaders cannot yet agree whether the integrity of Eastern European countries is vital to France. It is noteworthy that neither Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet nor Premier Edouard Daladier have yet publicly mentioned French commitments to Poland.

This new crisis in the Mediterranean, however, more immediately threatens France, and it is understood that the Government fully approves the British suggestion of guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Greece and Turkey.

Full Defense Pledged By Greek Premier

By the Associated Press

Athens, April 10

Premier George Metaxas hinted today that Greece was prepared to defend its territory against any aggression.

In a message to the people General Metaxas said that Greece possessed every means of assuring the national independence and integrity and told them:

"The Greek people can quietly go about their business confident that the Government will be continuously vigilant to guard their safety and honor."

Mormons Asked to Fast That Poor Might Feed

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Latter Day Saints Church authorities asked 750,000 faithful Mormons April 8 to go hungry twice each month that the church might care for its needy members.

A program inaugurated last year with a one-meal-a-month fast, was intensified with a twice-a-month fast as 2,000 Mormon leaders studied the 1939 needs of their unemployed.

The original program, through which members donated the monetary equivalent of the meals they had foregone, netted $431,172 in cash in 1938, but work projects and food for unemployables cost the church $1,827,000.

NewLockheedConstruction

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation engineers said April 9 a new 11,500-pound twin-engined transport, to carry 12 passengers and a two-man crew at a top speed of 228 miles an hour, was under construction in their factory here. They said the new plane will carry baggage in the wing, a new departure. Test flights are expected to be made within seven months.

Literacy of Palestine Arabs Raised Under British Tutelage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—While illiteracy still exists among a large section of the Arab population in Palestine, considerable progress has been made toward its elimination since Great Britain assumed the mandate.

At the end of the 1936-37 school year, latest year for which official figures are available, the Arabic public school system had 382 elementary schools with an attendance of 42,568 pupils. Of these, 67 were town schools with a roll of 19,642, and 315 were village schools with an enrollment of 23,071. More than 1,600 village children attend town schools. Since 1931, it is estimated, the Arab population has grown by 36 per cent, while the number of applications for admittance to schools in the towns has grown by nearly 50 per cent.

Practically every village school has a small library which adults as well as children use. An experiment has been made with two circulating libraries, and has proved popular. Evening classes are held in some 15 villages for illiterate adults.

Secondary education is, however, given to only 626 pupils in 13 schools, including two teachers' training colleges. Facilities for commercial training are given in one school in Jaffa, while 14 girls' schools are equipped for domestic science teaching. An attempt is being made in some of the latter to introduce a study of infant welfare.

Standard Tests Adopted

A Board of Higher Studies has been established which conducts standardized matriculation and University standard entrance examinations in Arabic, Hebrew, and English. A four-year law course has also been made available by the Government and its graduates are admitted to the Palestine Bar on the completion of their studies.

Technical and agricultural education is given in a number of Government schools. Woodwork, drawing, manual work, and weaving are taught in some of the schools and a Government Trade School for Arab boys has been completed in Haifa. It was ready a year ago, but has not yet been opened because of the continued disturbances, A number of schools have their own gardens, some of them supervised by trained agricultural teachers. There is also a Government Agricultural School, made possible by a large bequest from a Jewish philanthropist, but its work, too, has been interrupted because of the unsettled state of the country since April, 1936.

Tuition in most Government schools is free, but education in Palestine is not compulsory and is by no means universal, varying considerably among the various religious communities. In the Christian and Jewish communities, almost 100 per cent of the children receive education of some kind or other. The period of schooling varies from five to ten years or more, the average being from eight to nine years.

In the Moslem community, the extent of education is much smaller. The demand for greater education facilities still outstrips the efforts of the Government, within the limits of its available resources, to make good the deficiency.

Under the Turkish Government, the educational system of Palestine was of the most elementary nature. The official language in the school was Turkish. Arabic (the country's mother-tongue) was, educationally speaking, a foreign tongue. Education, even in the Turkish medium, was but meagerly supplied. In theory, education was free and compulsory. Religious education was part of the curriculum, and some provision was made by law for religions other than the Moslem. In practice, however, little support was given to them. Most children who attended school received their education in the Koran schools of the wholly religious type.

Training Colleges Started

A fresh start was made after the British occupation in 1918. Schools previously in existence in the larger towns were reopened, teachers' training colleges for men and women were started in Jerusalem, and Arabic was made the medium of instruction in the Government schools. Since all funds for maintenance were administered by officials not responsible to individual public bodies, a uniform system of education was developed and aimed at rationalization. The plan of maintaining schools for Arabic-speaking children in all towns and villages has been continued and developed since 1920 by the Department of Education of the Palestine Government.

Associated with the British Director and Deputy Director are a senior education officer and a supervisor of technical education, both of whom are also British, and an inspectorate and central clerical and administrative staff. The inspectorate is divided into Arab and Jewish sections, for the general control of the supervision of Arab and Jewish schools respectively. District inspectorates in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Nablus are responsible for Government schools in their own districts.

The Department of Education fulfills a triple function. It supervises education in general, advises the central and district Government authorities, inspects schools, both Government and non-Government, distributes grants-in-aid, collects statistical material, and conducts, controls, and supervises examinations. It administers and maintains out of public funds the schools of the Arab public school system known as the Government schools, employing for this purpose a large staff of teachers.

Lastly, it controls, by inspection and otherwise, the Jewish public school system to which a modest grant-in-aid is assigned from public revenues, the remainder coming from Jewish parents' fees, and Jewish national institutions.

In the year 1936-1937, 1,072 officers were employed by the Department besides a number of unclassified teachers employed mainly in rural schools. With the exception of 13 Britishers, the teachers and other employees of the Department are Palestinian Arabs.

The budget of the Department in that year was £243,013, of which £168,670 represented the cost of maintaining Government schools (all for Arab children). In that year a block grant of £45,000 was made to the National Council of Palestine Jews, which is responsible for the Jewish school system. The total budget for Jewish schools, supplied from local Jewish sources, was £385,306.

Private schools, mainly religious institutions, also provide schooling for Arab children. There are 175 Moslem schools with 12,537 pupils. Several of these schools are comparable to the Government ones, but the majority is less efficient. The Christian churches maintain 181 schools, with 22,897 pupils.

Jobless Insurance Found Giving Scant and Unfair Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—More than 2,000,000 workers in 27 states received an average benefit of $83.89 under unemployment insurance laws during 1938, according to a survey issued by the American Association for Social Security. This compares with an average expenditure of $279 through home relief and $773 through Works Progress Administration during the year, it says. A total of $391,860,645 was paid out by 27 States and the District of Columbia to partially and totally unemployed workers

"Despite the aim of unemployment insurance," the document reads, "to increase the purchasing power of the masses of the workers, our laws are accomplishing the opposite. The information obtained not only sheds light for the first time upon many of the questions which heretofore have remained unanswered, but fully upholds the position of the American Association for Social Security that our present unemployment insurance laws function in almost a complete social vacuum, with little relation either to the individual needs of the unemployed or the other social provisions made for them."

Analysis of the total $391,860,645 dispersed shows in 13 states, the average check for total unemployment was below $10.

"In none of the 21 jurisdictions," to quote again, "which paid benefits during the entire year and supplied the necessary data did the average benefit check for total unemployment reach $12. The data on the average check by our unemployment insurance laws is of genuine social import, because it epitomizes the crying insufficiency of these systems in periods of depression such as we have confronted during the past 10 years." The best that our laws provide is an average benefit of $84 a year, or about $1.60 a week during the year, with no relation whatsoever to the actual needs of the unemployed worker.

"Since our unemployment insuance laws provide, on the one hand, benefits too inadequate even to compete with home relief, and, on the other hand, pay the largest sums to those least in need, is there any wonder that despite the expenditure of nearly $400,000,000 in benefits in 1938, relief costs that year increased over 1937?"

Administration costs of the insurance plan were "disproportionately high" the study says, disclosing that the total cost of administration in 1938 amounted to $49,677,258 "varying sharply from State to State."

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President and Hull in Accord On Action to Halt Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

the "if." Totalitarian aggression unchecked means this dismal prospect of a changed world order, to the White House group. But what if it is checked? The emphasis on the harm to follow from failure to check is supposed to make every reader conclude, as the President has long since concluded himself, that the tide of totalitarian aggression must be checked.

This succession of steps was taken jointly and with full co-operation by Secretary Hull here in Washington and President Roosevelt at Warm Springs. Both were in constant touch by telephone as they were also with their European sources of information. Behind their actions is a technical staff now well accustomed to European crises and adept in formulating at any given moment a statement or a turn of thought for the "spokesman" which will make the aggressors in Europe stop for a moment to remember that there is a United States on the other side of the Atlantic.

Co-operation at High Mark

One thing notable in the situation here is the degree of co-operation and unity. At no time since the tide of aggression first appeared in 1931 has there been such general harmony within the State Department and between the Department and other branches of the Administration. The appeasement group was strong up through the Munich period. But they have been driven in here as in England. There has also been another group which held back from a "positive" American stand against specific aggressors.

Secretary Hull himself is understood to have been reluctant to go as far as the President has been willing to commit the United States to support of a "common front" of resistance in Europe. But Mr. Hull was "driven in" by the German Embassy Staff itself which, instead of cultivating Mr. Hull's reluctance, goaded him by direct attacks on his trade position. Probably every other diplomatic mission in Washington weighs in all its contacts with Secretary Hull his zealous devotion to his trade doctrines. But the German Embassy Staff either overlooked it or decided to challenge Mr. Hull's sincerity. It was enough to end any reluctance he may have had to go along with the President.

Sharp Drop in Criticism

Outside of the State Department there has until now been widespread and angry criticism of its alleged refusal to help organize resistance to aggression. Treasury and Interior Departments particularly attempted to prod the State Department and complained that it seemed more interested in comforting than weakening the aggressors. But all this is much reduced today. It is a tense and exciting period. There can be no controversy within the Administration now as to the American attitude toward aggression. Both President and Secretary of State have set the official tone beyond the power of any individual or groups to change it. In a sense, the party line has been laid down and the various groups are coming into line on it, for the most part with inner agreement.

The longest step taken over the week end was Secretary Hull's statement concerning the invasion of Albania. It was the first public departure from the conciliatory attitude toward Italy observed with scrupulous persistence for more than two years in the hope that it might facilitate a transfer of Italian allegiance from the aggressor axis to the resistance side of the European fence.

World Affairs Notebook

Albania: Key to the Adriatic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Albania, at the storm center of a fresh Italian military exploit, has enjoyed 27 years of technical independence, in which the mountainous kingdom, a little larger than Vermont, with only about 1,000,000 inhabitants, has been the pawn of Austrian, Yugoslav, and finally Italian expanionist policies.

Strategically located on the Adriatic coast of Southeast Europe, it was coveted by expanding Serbia as a coastal outlet and partly occupied by the latter in the Balkan war of 1912. But fear of further Serbian expansion led the powers, at the Treaty of London in the same year, to grant independence, formally ending four and a half centuries of Turkish rule. A king was found in the shape of the German William of Wied, who, however, left the throne at the outbreak of the World War.

Austria and then Yugoslavia occupied the country during the war, each seeking an outlet in the 200-mile coastline, with control of the Adriatic.

Italy, promised a protectorate over Albania by the Secret Treaty of London in 1915, sought to insure its position by occupying the strategic port of Valona. All foreign influence was rejected, however, when in 1920 a new government was set up following President Wilson's insistence on independence.

Ahmed Bey Zog, a provincial governor and later premier, was made the first President in 1925. In 1928 he proclaimed himself King, and began to modernize the country. Seeking foreign financial aid to carry out this work and depending upon Italy for nearly three-fourths of his trade, King Zog was forced to seek the help of Italy.

Uneconomic loans from Italy have, since 1927, surpassed Albania's ability to repay and have led to extended Italian influence in public works, the army, budgetary affairs. Lying only about 80 miles from the easternmost tip of Italy, its possession would assure control of the Adriatic by Italy and thus protect Italy's vulnerable East coast, as well as serving as a base for possible future penetration of the Balkan peninsula.

A Monday Feature

Albanians in U. S. Seek Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—An appeal to President Roosevelt to intercede on behalf of Albanian independence awaits the President today on his return to Washington from Warm Springs, Ga. Similar appeals are to be sent to Pope Pius XII, Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, and to Eduard Daladier, President of the Council of France, and a cable dispatch to King Zog assuring him of the unswerving support of Albanians in America.

A resolution strongly condemning Italy for its invasion of Albania was adopted at a mass meeting of about 1,500 Albanian-Americans at the Centre Hotel here yesterday. Speakers included an Italo-Albanian, a Czecho-Slovak and several Greeks, who recalled Albania's long subjugation to Turkey and declared that Italy would meet with the same resistance the Turks found during the five centuries they held Albania in their grasp.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Elponeke Fraser, who has taught Albanian in American schools for years, and was held under the auspices of the United Albanian Societies of New York City.

Effigies of 2 Dictators Destroyed by Mexicans

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Police guards were stationed at the German and Italian legations April 8 after crowds celebrating the Saturday before Easter burned an effigy of Premier Benito Mussolini and stoned an image of Adolf Hitler.

Mexicans customarily stone or burn images of Judas on this Saturday but the occasion broadened, with Rightist and Leftist political groups showing diverging sympathies.

Police prevented trouble when one group said that it would destroy effigies of Vincente Lombardo Toledano, labor leader, and Luis Rodriguez, head of the administration political party.

Duce's Aim: Balkan Dominance?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 10—Italian invasion of Albania opens up completely new vistas for Bulgaria which are expected here to exercise profound influence on Sofia's foreign politics. In many circles here it is believed this act is the beginning of an attempt by Premier Mussolini to dominate the Balkans which will bring inevitable changes in the inter-relation of forces as well as in the status quo.

Radical developments are anticipated in some quarters where it is felt Bulgaria will do what it can to take advantage of them. Who may be scheduled by the Axis powers to be the next Czecho-Slovakia Sofia does not know, but whichever neighbor it may prove to be, Bulgaria believes it stands to win. They are all in debt to Bulgaria, and Nationalists here express confidence that the day for settlement has come.

Desire for Land Strong

A literally passionate desire for recovery of lost territory and peoples is a leading factor of Bulgarian policy. There are nearly half a million Bulgarians living in Rumania as a result of frontier changes after the Balkan wars. Greece also holds territory inhabited by hundreds of thousands of Slavs whom Bulgaria claims as Bulgarian. Serbia likewise includes some pure Bulgarian areas as well as a great part of Macedonia which Bulgarians also claim as Bulgarian. Bulgaria was given an international promise of outlet to the Ægean Sea but this was never fulfilled, Bulgarians having refused the Greek offer of an economic outlet saying the promise was for a territorial one which Greece stoutly denies.

To restrain Bulgarians in their desire to recover these lands its neighbors in 1934 formed a military league—the Balkan Entente. Simultaneously with this came a radical change of Sofia's internal policy. A new regime was established, Macedonian revolutionists suppressed; irridentism was stopped, and an era of good neighborliness was inaugurated in Sofia. So complete was the change that a friendship pact was concluded with Yugoslavia and for five years Bulgaria's official contact has been above all reproach.

A Foot in the League

Co-operation has been King Boris's watchword. Bulgarian pacifism went so far that last month the Prime Minister visited the Turkish capital and made declaration of solidarity with other Balkan States. Bulgaria actually had one foot in Balkan League, although that was directed against Bulgaria.

This was just three weeks ago but now the situation is very different. The Balkan League like the Little Entente has proved futile. It promised to preserve the Balkans for Balkan people but has failed. Germany has become mighty in Rumania, while Italian soldiers and batteries are actually on the shores of Lake Okhrida in Macedonia. That Italian outpost is separated from the Bulgarian Army by only a hundred miles—half an hour by air, five hours by motor, and the area between them is Macedonian. This is the home of the former Bulgarian Macedonian revolutionary organization.

National Feelings

When Yugoslavia is threatened by Italy what Government in Sofia can now be sure of being able to smother the ardor of a million Macedonians in Bulgaria flaming to "free their homeland" and with Greece so direly threatened what Sofia authority can prevent the Bulgarians from launching a charge through the Greek Thrace to the Ægean Sea and the promised port? If Premier Mussolini goes east every Bulgarian Nationalist will want to go west and meet him at Skoplje. If he goes south millions of Bulgarians will want to go south too and take "their share" of Greece. This is not a Government policy: it is a nationalistic flood outbreak of long-pent-up nationalistic torrent. It is questioned whether any Sofia Government could permanently withstand it.

Between Fascists: 'We Did It Well'

By the Associated Press

Tirana, Albania, April 10

Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, commander of the Italian expeditionary force in Albania, telegraphed Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday that his orders had been carried out with "Fascist faith and spirit."

Il Duce replied: "The expeditionary corps under your orders operated with Fascist decision . . . showing the power of Italian armed forces and guaranteeing on the other shore of the Adriatic fundamental interests of the fatherland."

Medical Plan Breaks Down

By Pacificus

San Francisco

San Francisco's "Health Service System," said to be the first comprehensive medical insurance scheme for municipal employees and their dependents in the United States, is encountering financial difficulties.

So many City employees visited the doctors, and doctors participating in the scheme submitted so many bills to the System, that funds of the organization have been seriously depleted, and physicians are being paid only a fraction of the rates agreed upon.

Apparently many city workers, feeling they ought to get something for their compulsory monthly subscription to the System (averaging $2.10), have paid the doctor a visit just to get their money's worth.

Unit System

The scheme has been in operation four months. Payment for medical services is on the "unit" system of so much for each office visit, call, or treatment given. Bills sent in by some doctors reveal charges which, according to Dr. W. B. Coffey, Medical Director of the System, "were unreasonable considering the economics and the present pioneering nature of the Health System." Dr. Coffey has written a letter to members of the professional staff pointing out abuses in the System and asking for a greater measure of co-operation from the physicians participating.

Services Listed

Dr. Coffey's letter, which is printed in a report of the Commonwealth Club of California on "California Health Insurance Plans," lists services for which doctors submitted bills. It reveals needless visits, many for minor ailments.

Apparently some patients went to the hospital when there was no need of doing so. Under the System, a patient is entitled, when necessary, to 21 days' hospitalization annually. This costs the System $151.20, plus numerous other expenses. But the average member's yearly contribution is only $25.20.

Comments Dr. Coffey, in a humorous strain: "It would take a Ponzi or a Coster to make $25.20 equal $151.20, plus the added fixings of surgeon's fee, internist fee, office and house visits, not to mention X-ray, laboratory, and ambulance bills. It really is remarkable the number of miraculous cures that occur on the twenty-first day. Patients who are so ill . . . they can't be moved from the hospital walk to the doctor's office on the twenty-second day."

Dr. Coffey says he wonders whether "a lot of unnecessary X-rays, ordered previous to any physical examination, are not being taken for certain of the referring doctors at an enormous cost to the System."

Fallacy Revealed

Sponsors of the State-wide compulsory medical insurance plan now before the California Legislature say the experience of the San Francisco "Health Service System" reveals the fallacy of computing remuneration for "socialized" medical services on the "unit" system. They favor the "capitation" system, under which a doctor receives a certain salary for looking after a certain number of people, regardless of the number of visits or treatments given.

Rail Valuation Reduced By Vermont Tax Board

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 10 (AP)—The Vermont State Tax Board announced recently it had reduced by $2,000,000 the appraised valuation of the Rutland railroad property in the State after an appeal from the appraisal of Tax Commissioner E. M. Harvey who scaled the figure down 20 per cent in December.

The ruling will slash the road's tax bill $40,000 for the next two years.

More Canadian Pulp

Exports of Canadian pulpwood to European countries advanced from 16,895 cords valued at $135,192 in 1936 to 312,332 cords valued at $3,240,943 in 1938, an increase of more than $3,000,000.

Harlan Arrests Ordered For Disturbing Meeting

HARLAN, Ky. (AP) — Harlan County Judge C. E. Ball said April 7 he had issued warrants for the arrest of an executive and two employees of a coal company on charges of "banding and confederating to disturb a public meeting" at a nearby mine.

The incident was the first to ruffle the general calm that has prevailed in Harlan County since all of the County's 43 mines, employing 10,000 miners, shut down April 1 because of the operator-union deadlock over a new contract for the Appalachian area.

Shipping as a Deck Hand Rest for Ex-Police Chief

LOS ANGELES (AP)—James E. Davis, who retired last November as Los Angeles Chief of Police, returned home April 9 after a 75-day voyage spent as a foremast hand on a commercial tuna clipper. He swabbed decks, polished brass, cleaned tuna, and stood his trick as lookout on the 200-ton "Sea Boy" on a cruise of more than 9,000 miles.

It all was a realization of a 15-year dream, he said, "my first chance to rest in 15 years."

'Junior Jackson Day'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Young Democratic Clubs of America announced April 8 plans for a "Junior Jackson Day dinner" here April 19. The announcement said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt would be the honor guest and that Postmaster General James A. Farley would speak.

Her Job Is Telling Where Queries May Be Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Edith Shatto King is in the information business. She's in it on a grand scale. If you can think up a question that Mrs. King can't supply an answer for, you're quite a questioner.

Mrs. King's job is the Information Service of the Welfare Council of New York City. Mrs. King's kind of service is an advisory one. If people apply to her with questions which suggest that the thing they are most in need of is good, sound advice, Mrs. King tells them where to go to get the advice, and never by any chance, attempts to supply it herself.

The real purpose of the Welfare Council Information Service is to be a quick Baedeker to all the welfare agencies that function in the city. Perhaps there never was a time when such a clearing house of accurate information could be more useful—with the World's Fair bringing thousands of strangers into the city, many of whom will be overwhelmed by the bigness of the city, and in need of friendly aid.

Mrs. King is a calm, quiet, good humored person, with dark, soft hair and a wise and ready smile. About half a million questions come pinging over her telephones, and in her mail every year. She has an assistant, Miss Sara Marshall, who can tell one in a nice southern accent just where they need to go to find exactly what you're looking for. Miss Marshall and Mrs. King together make quite a team.

It's astonishing, how many people come rushing away from their homes without knowing where they're going, or what they're going to do when they get there. The other night a girl started home from her job in Cambridge, Massachusetts and, without any previous intention of doing such a thing, suddenly found herself on a train with a very small supply of money, and a handbag containing all the clothes she thought she would need to "get away from it all." Somehow she thought she'd be able to pick up a job right away. But she wasn't. Presently her money was gone. She had to leave the furnished room she'd hired. She didn't know where to go or what to do. One thng she was determined not to do, and that was go back to Cambridge. She spoke to a policeman. He mentioned the Information Service of the Welfare Council.

"They'll tell you just what to do," he said kindly, and, to the newsboy on the corner remarked: "Don't it beat all, how they think the big city is goin' to take care of 'em, if only they come to it?"

A few days ago a schoolteacher called up and told Mrs. King that she wanted to find out where there were classes "for five little homemakers." Five of her pupils nad lost their mothers, and were taking care of things at home, or trying to. Not having had any experience, they weren't making very good work of it, and the schoolteacher wanted to put them in the way of getting advice and training. Mrs. King knew where there were some classes in household budgeting and meal planning.

When Mrs. King isn't answering questions, she is digging in a garden. She has a house in Connecticut, and when the ground is frozen and she can't dig, she sits in the house and draws plans on paper for the gardens she will plant when the weather breaks. And, as proof that she doesn't know it all, she will say, suddenly: "I hear that a new marigold has just been brought out. Do you know where I could find out something about it?"

Milk Production Gains

Milk production per cow in the United States on March 1, 1939, was well above that of a year earlier and nearly 5 per cent above the 10-year average.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Sixth Kitten

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a mother cat who had six kittens, all boys. One day she said to the eldest:

"When you grow up and are a cat, my son, what will you do?"

The kitten's eyes shone with excitement.

"Mother," he said, "when I grow up and am a cat, I shall go to sea and be the captain of a vessel, and lean over charts, and stare into fogs, and give orders to the sailors, and take a turn at the wheel myself, in a visored yachting cap and a blue coat with gold braid on it."

"That is a very good ambition," said his mother, and then turning to the next kitten she said:

"And what shall you do, my son, when you are grown up and are a cat?"

"When I am a cat," said the second kitten, "I should love to be a paper hanger. I would go to houses with my board and step-ladder and brushes and pail full of paste, taking with me rolls of the most beautiful papers.

Work for Good Paper Hangers

"I would make ugly rooms pleasant, and pleasant rooms delightful. I should like to be a paper hanger, mother."

"I wish you were a cat now," said his mother, "so that you might find a good paper for the north chamber." And then she asked the third kitten what his plans were.

"I?" asked the third kitten. "I think, mother, I should like to be a postcat, and have a big leather bag on my back filled with exciting letters that cats were waiting for. I'd ring the doorbells and cats would hurry to the doors, almost running, because the coming of the postcat is always like a party."

"Life would lose much of its charm without postcats," said the mother cat.

The fourth kitten said that he wished to be an ice-cat.

"I want to have an old-fashioned team of white horses, and a wagon painted blue inside, and a big pair of tongs, and make the young kittens stare at what enormous big cakes I could sling onto my shoulder. I'll let them have the slivers of ice I break off when I'm dividing cakes. Yes, I'll be an ice-cat," said the fourth kitten.

The fifth kitten said he was going to be an engineer.

The Shopping Trip

"I'll tootle at all the crossings and come rushing into the towns, puff, puff, puff," he cried. "I'll have the fastest engine on the track, too, and wave grandly from the window of my cab. And you shall ride on my train, mother, when I am an engineer."

"I should be very proud," said the mother cat, "and now what will you do, my son?" she asked, turning to the sixth and last kitten.

"I don't want to do anything," said the sixth and last kitten.

"Not anything?" asked the mother cat and the other five kittens in horror, all together.

"Nothing at all," said the sixth kitten, "except maybe fan myself in the hot weather."

"Well," said the mother cat slowly, but she said nothing more.

A few days later she went shopping and came back with packages of all sizes dangling from her paws. The packages were filled with wonderful things: there was a little yachting cap and a double-breasted blue coat and a toy steamboat, there were pails and wide brushes and white overalls, there were leather bags and toy envelopes with bright stamps and two pairs of blue overalls, and a toy wagon with horses and an electric train on a track, and last of all there was a palm leaf fan.

The sixth kitten appeared to be as much pleased with his fan as the others were with their presents, though perhaps he was only pretending.

The Farmer's Reward

All morning long the five kittens played with their new toys, dressed in their new suits, while the sixth kitten sat back in a chair and fanned himself with his palm leaf fan, pretending that he was having as good a time as the others.

At last their mother called:

"Lunch is ready, kittens! Lick your paws and whiskers and come along!" but when the kittens reached the table, only five places were set.

"I can't give you anything to eat," the mother cat said to the sixth kitten. "You haven't earned it. That's the way things are in the world. Only useful cats have lunch."

The sixth kitten wanted to pretend he wasn't hungry. He looked at his palm leaf fan and hated it.

"I should like to be a farmer," he said almost in a whisper, digging his toes into the carpet, "and raise beets and corn, and plow in the spring and milk brown cows. Yes," he said, quite surprised to find that it was true, "why, mother, I should like to be a farmer."

"That's the most necessary profession of all," said the mother cat. "I'm glad you're going to be a farmer. Run out into the pantry, my dear, and get your plate. There should always be food for a farmer."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He sat back in his chair and fanned himself.—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Here Are the Prize-Winners

By Peter White

Such a busy time have I been having, reading all the manuscripts that you girls and boys sent in! It was a great deal of fun, and I want to thank you all for writing such interesting letters and essays. I hope all of you will write for the contest often again.

The contest brought us a big surprise—and that was the number of good papers our very small readers sent in. When we first planned it, we thought that probably no girl or boy under eight would be interested in writing a paper for it. But that was our mistake. I wish we had space to print the very nice papers sent in by the "under eights."

We are so much impressed by them ourselves that we are awarding a special prize this month for the best manuscript sent in by one of these very young readers, and we are making Special Mention of two others.

June Marie Trepania, six years and nine months old, of Hayward, Wisconsin, has won the special prize—a lovely book called "Cricket," by Berta and Elmer Hader, with many pictures, some of them in colors. It is being mailed to her today.

This is June's essay, which she not only composed all by herself, but wrote in her own hand-writing. It is about a story that was published on The Children's Page recently.

Joey Kangaroo

Joey Kangaroo had an argument with his mother. He wanted to stay in his pouch and his mother wanted him to come out. His mother was right, he found out.

"Come at once," she said. His mother wanted him to do things he could not do at first. Stand up and leap about. When he learned to do them he found it great fun.

He learned to eat grass. He grew very fast. He grew very fast on grass bouncing about with the Mob.

He was no more a Joey. But a Boomer.

I think this story is fiction because kangaroos cannot talk. No! No! No animal can talk. Of course, you could not make a story without having animals talk.

My Gram gives me Pages and I read them. I can read them myself. I like all the Pages.

I am glad to know that many Kangaroos are a Mob.

I am glad to know that Baby Kangaroos are called Joeys. And Big ones Boomers.

Winners of the two Special Mentions among the "under eights" are Stella May Brown, four and a half, of Los Angeles, California, who dictated to her mother a very interesting letter about an elephant story on The Children's Page; and Dorothy (she signed no other name), five years old, of Richmond Hill, who dictated to her teacher a letter about the Chimney Farm stories she likes best.

The regular award for children 11 years of age and under went to Barbara Lou Baker, nine, of Downey, California, for a delightful essay about Squeak. Her prize, an attractive book called "Sarah's Idea," by Doris Gates, a story of a little girl on a California prune ranch, is being mailed to her today.

Here is Barbara's essay:

Adventures of Squeak

The story of Squeak was very interesting, because it was so unusual to think of a tiny mouse going into such a great big post office. Some post offices seem very large to me.

I thought the story of Squeak was different, because it was not really a fairy tale and yet it was not true.

Before I came to the part where Squeak went home, I did not think he would ever get there. I was so surprised when the post master told him to go home the way he came. I thought it was very kind for the post master to send Squeak home and even to take a stamp from his own vest pocket. I liked that part, too, where the mail man went home that night and told his children about the little gadget he had delivered that day which was really Squeak.

After this I am going to watch all the little gadgets I see on parcel post packages and see if they are just pretending like Squeak.

The winners of Special Mentions are Clara Alexander, nine, of Youngstown, Ohio, who wrote a good summary of "Five Bushel Farm"; Elizabeth S. Fellman, eleven, of Arlington, Massachusetts, for a good summary of "Duicker's Quest"; Helen Pond, nine, of Westfield, New Jersey, for an interesting letter about her favorite features on both the junior pages; and Catherine Mathews, nine, of North Plainfield, New Jersey, for a most entertaining essay on the book "Mr. Popper's Penguins," which she saw reviewed on The Young Folks' Page.

Prize-winners in the higher age groups will be announced on The Young Folks' Page next Thursday.

Already papers are beginning to come in for the April contest, and we hope that we shall find among them manuscripts from many new contestants, as well as some from our friends of last month.

Fashion Forecast

Dame Crocus foretells
(To repeat is no treason)
That yellow and white
Will open the season.

Following fast
On the heels of this news,
Is announced Miss Violet's
Leaning to blues.

The Willows will offer
An Easter fur show,
While Laurel's spring line
Is all calico.

HULDAH M. JOHNSON

Paper-Cutting Is Fun

By Alice Chauncey

(Second Series)

II

Having arranged many good patterns with your paper motifs, it is time to think of different ways in which such designs can be used.

What about those empty tins that are always thrown away? Why not keep the best ones and turn them into something attractive? This is how it is done. First paint the tin with lacquer paint of whatever color you fancy. When it is dry, apply your pattern in a color, or colors, to harmonize with the background.

Be sure not to handle the tin until the lacquer is quite hard, else you will leave finger marks which will not come off. When the gloss has set, stick your pattern in place, neatly and accurately, and leave it to dry.

Last of all paint the whole tin over with a coating of white varnish or shellac. This will protect your paper design from dirt and damp, and keep it from tearing off.

This paper work can also be applied very attractively to paper picnic plates, cups and saucers. Buy a good brand of paper plate, not too thin and flimsy, and, having thought out a suitable design, paste it on. A round pattern looks well, or a picture for the center of the plate and a conventional design for the rim. When ready, apply three coatings of shellac, allowing each to dry before applying the next. This will give you a gay and novel set of plates for your party or picnic.

A friend who has made these many times tells me that she is able to wash them after use as the shellac forms an almost glass-like surface, but I have not yet proved this for myself. Small sweet dishes, sandwich cake boxes and trays, may also be treated in this way.

Once you have proved for yourself how decorative this work can be, you will try your hand at designs for lampshades, waste-paper baskets, cardboard boxes, and even book covers.

Look around and see how many dull things could be cheered up with a little color decoration. Do not, however, be too lavish with your designs; quite simple treatment is often the most effective.

Jennifer Takes a Message

Jennifer Rabbit woke up from her afternoon nap with a start and looked at the clock.

It was just half a minute past five, so she scrambled to her feet and quickly laid the table for one. Then, from a cupboard, she took a plate of crumpets and began toasting them in front of the fire, feeling as hungry and as happy as she always did at this particular moment of the day. But hardly had she speared the first crumpet with her toasting fork, than there came a rat-tat at the door.

"Whoever is that?" said Jennifer, looking at the plate on her lap. But the plate didn't tell her, so she went to find out herself.

Mrs. Squirrel was standing on the doorstep, holding a letter with one paw and tiny Alice squirrel with the other.

"Good evening, Jennifer!" she said. "I wonder if you could do something for me, please? I've got a rather important note here that should be given to my cousin over at Green Leaf Forest. Mr. Squirrel isn't home yet, or I would ask him to go for me, and it is really Alice's bedtime."

Into the Snow

Jennifer Rabbit thought of her crumpets still to be toasted, and the kettle now whistling in the kitchen, but when she peeped at tiny Alice and saw her give a yawn as large as a whole cobnut, she stopped thinking of anything else except the message.

"Of course!" she cried. And without wasting a moment, she ran to get her warmest coat.

It was snowing as she set off, but tucking her hands into her muff, she hummed and sang and hummed again. Coming at last to Green Leaf Forest, she pushed the note through the Squirrel's door, and began returning the way she had come. And all the time she thought hard and long about those four untoasted crumpets.

Just as she arrived at the little path that led up to Applegreen Cottage on one side, and down to the waterlily pool on the other, she saw something lying on the ground. It was a small, pointed cap, and it belonged to Jeremy Mole of the small, pointed ears.

Mole's Burrow

Jennifer picked the cap up thoughtfully. If she gave it back to Jeremy tonight it would mean going home the longer way round, but she knew that he was always astir very early in the morning and would need his cap then. So, trying to forget her crumpets, she lolloped away through the snowflakes.

The tunnel leading to the mole's little burrow was warm and cozy when she came to it, and the red glow of a fire, when Jeremy opened the door, looked very inviting indeed.

The mole was holding a toasting fork with one paw, and at the end of the fork was fixed a delicious, crispy crumpet, just ready to be buttered.

He stared joyfully at his cap when Jennifer handed it to him, and even pulled it over his head just for the pleasure of having it there again, for he thought that by this time it must surely be covered with snow.

"Thank you, Jennifer!" he squeaked. "You have been so kind that you deserve a crumpet—four or five crumpets, in fact! Won't you come in and have tea with me?"

Jennifer hopped inside the burrow as quickly as she could.

Snowdrops in the Snow

The Snowflakes had ceased falling, and the moon had pierced the clouds, as the fairies crept out from their hiding-places to play in its soft light.

They chased each other, turned somersaults, and danced over the snow, and were so busy with their gambols that they did not notice when a breeze stirred and the clouds once more began to gather.

Suddenly a gust of wind caught them as they twirled about and threw them into the snow. They struggled to their feet and ran for shelter under a young fir tree, huddling together in a group and holding each other tightly. The wind became boisterous and blew the snowflakes into their eyes, but they stood with their heads bent until the blizzard had passed.

In the morning the fairies were nowhere to be seen, but under the fir tree, where they had stood in the moonlight, was a cluster of snowdrops growing close together with their heads bowed, just like the fairies.

A Diving Lesson

Rubatub, the baby hippopotamus, was having a diving lesson. Mother was teaching him to dive and swim.

He was such a funny little round thing, rather like a small, very fat pig. His mother wanted him to jump off her back into the water, but all he would do was to stick on tight and squeal.

"Now then, in you go," she bellowed. But Rubatub would not budge.

"Isn't he naughty!" exclaimed Roly-Poly, the baby elephant, who had been watching from the bank, where he had come down with his mother to drink.

"Perhaps this would help," said Roly-Poly's mother, filling her trunk, and sending the water out with such force that it washed Rubatub right off his mother's back into the river.

Rubatub started to swim, giving shrill little squeals all the time.

Then Mrs. Hippo went down right under the water to get Rubatub on her back again. But he had found that he could swim alone and was having such a lovely time that he didn't want to dive any more.

Mrs. Elephant Helps

"I can swim! I can swim!" he squealed excitedly when Mrs. Hippo came to the surface.

"You can get on my back and dive off," she said.

But Rubatub wouldn't listen or take the slightest notice. So Mrs. Elephant reached out and picked him up with her trunk and popped him on his mother's back.

"Now then, in you go," she said.

This time Rubatub slid down into the water by himself, and swam round and round.

"I can swim and I can dive!" he squealed proudly.

"Can I go in too, Mother?" asked Roly-Poly.

"Yes, you may," she said, "but don't be rough with Rubatub, remember he is smaller than you."

So in went Roly-Poly.

Rubatub was quite used to the water now, and they had a lovely time, Roly-Poly squirting him with his funny little trunk, and rolling him over and over.

Timely Aid

"Come in now," called Mrs. Hippo who had clambered onto the bank.

"Oh no," squealed Rubatub, "I like it here."

Then Mrs. Hippo gave a fearful bellow, and Rubatub found himself looking right into the jaws of a great big crocodile. He gave a terrified squeal, But Mrs. Elephant was just in time, and reaching over snatched him up quickly with her trunk and put him gently down by his mother's side.

"Oh—oh!" squealed Rubatub.

"You have been a very naughty little Hippo," said his mother, severely. "You must come when I call."

Rubatub said he was sorry, and promised to be a good little Hippo tomorrow.

"I was only smiling," said the Crocodile, affably.

They have fun

Joyful voices ringing through the woods indicate that campers know how to have a good time. It's a great thing for boys — this being part of a group, living and playing together, and learning how to co-operate. The joys of camping are available at camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements appearing on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

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Mrs. Katharine Ridgeway Hunt.
59 Randolph Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

15-Hour Celebration to Mark Opening of New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Fifteen hours of continuous celebration will mark the opening of the New York World's Fair on April 30, starting at 11 a. m. Grover Whalen, head of the Fair Corporation, announced today. Outstanding features of the opening day will be addresses by President Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the presence of representatives of more than 60 nations; religious exercises, pageantry, and spectacular lighting and sound effects. Mr. Whalen said he expected 1,000,000 persons would pass through entrance gates on opening day.

Fair gates will be opened at 11 a. m. and at noon the Temple of Religion will be dedicated. The President will arrive at 12:30 p. m. escorted by Army, Navy and marine detachments, after which he will be the chief guest at a luncheon. At 12:45 p. m. a parade will march to the Court of Peace, and from 2:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. the President, Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and Sir Louis Beal, British Commissioner General to the Fair, will deliver addresses officially opening the fair.

Tour of Grounds

Following this, the President will make a tour of the grounds with a military escort. At 4:30 P. M., Governor Lehman will dedicate the 65-foot statue of George Washington in Constitutional Mall; at 5 P. M. Mayor La Guardia will dedicate the statutes tof the Four Freedoms, and lights for the fair will be turned on for the first time at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Other features will be the opening concert at 9:30 P. M. by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli conducting, with Josef Hoffman, pianist, as soloist; a grand parade in the Amusement Center at 10 P. M., fireworks and fountain display at 11:15 P. M., and dancing in the streets, and, finally, a good-night fountain display at 2 A. M., May 1.

World-Wide Radiocast

A world-wide radio hook-up will take the President's message and television will carry both the President's image and voice into homes in and around New York equipped with sets.

The Fair will be a demonstration of what human activity is able to perform when it is at its best, Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden declared in a radiocast from Stockholm April 9 sponsored by the World's Fair. He deplored the "selfishness and jealousy" which turn nationalism into "its caricature," makes man seek only his own ends, and the advancement of his own country at the expense of others, thus bringing suffering, destruction, and ruin both to himself and to his fellow men."

Foreign nations and the League of Nations have an investment in the World's Fair of approximately $35,000,000 in buildings and displays.

Both Czecho-Slovakia And Austria Called Burden to Germany

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Dr. Melchior Palyi, until 1933 adviser to Germany's Reichsbank and chief economist for the Deutschebank, asserted April 9 that Austria and Czecho-Slovakia are becoming an economic burden to Germany.

He said in a University of Chicago radiocast the two countries swallowed by Reichsführer Hitler's Third Reich are proving hard to digest.

"The battle which is being fought is not only an economic one," said Dr. Palyi, now on the University faculty, "there is a psychological opposition to German power politics.

"Before Hitler took Czecho-Slovakia that country had a slightly favorable balance of foreign trade. When Austria was free from the Reich it had only a slightly unfavorable trade balance.

"But last year Austria was Germany's chief liability and although Czecho-Slovakia has not yet been completely digested it will probably add to Germany's burden."

Dr. Palyi estimated 55 per cent of Germany's income was devoted to armaments and said "Hitler hasn't the commodities to export at prices that would be profitable anyway, because so much labor and resources are being turned to military uses."

Cosmetics Firm Agrees To Stop Extreme Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said April 8 Richard Hudnut, New York Cosmetics Corporation, had agreed to discontinue representing that any of its products would "prevent or eliminate wrinkles and signs of age, restore vitality to the skin, eliminate sallowness, bumps or blotches or constitutes the natural way to achieve any given results."

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Part of a Huge Shooting Star

This 2,000-pound meteorite, probably a fragment of one of the largest shooting stars which have struck the earth, has been added to the meteorite collection of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It was found near Pearcedale, not far from Melbourne, Australia—the general area of the Cranbourne meteorite which was discovered in 1854. E. P. Henderson of the Smithsonian is shown inspecting the huge mass.

Smithsonian Gets Meteorite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A 2,000-pound meteorite, probably a fragment of one of the largest shooting stars which ever landed on the earth, has been added to the meteorite collection of the Smithsonian Institution. The specimen was discovered years ago near the town of Pearcedale, near Melbourne, Australia, and may have been part of the Cranbourne meteorite discovered in the same area in 1854.

The British Museum has the largest piece of the Cranbourne meteorite, a mass weighing more than three tons. The second largest, weighing about 1½ tons, is in the Melbourne Museum. Smaller fragments are scattered in museums all over the world. Whether or not the Smithsonian acquisition is part of the larger mass is still undecided, but according to E. P. Henderson of the Institution, it probably will prove to be so. He holds it improbable that two separate meteoric falls of such huge size would occur within such a limited area. Probably the meteorite exploded in midair and hence fragments are to be found at some distance apart, he said.

The Australian meteorite will be placed on exhibition at the National Museum in the near future. Meanwhile studies are in progress to determine its composition and relationships to the Cranbourne fall. Stony meteorites are more numerous than the iron variety, and it is interesting to note that all of the largest falls, both as to size and weight, are iron meteorites. There are many scars upon the earth's surface where meteorites have struck, notable among them being the great Meteor Crater in Arizona. It probably occurred as long ago as 50,000 years, say authorities.

Crime Prevention Effort Asked of Prison Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, which for 30 years has worked to improve conditions for apprehended criminals, was called upon this afternoon to turn its attention to crime prevention and to set up a bureau for that purpose.

Both William S. Bennet, president of the committee, and E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the Executive Council, agreed that the committee has done a good job about reforming the prison, but they expressed some doubt as to whether it has fulfilled its duty toward reformation of the prisoner.

Mr. Bennet desoribed the elimination from prison of the labor contractor, the shaven head, the lockstep, and the silence, but Dr. Whitin, in proposing the establishment of a Crime Prevention Bureau, pointed out that the crime bill of the United States is $15,000,000,000 a year and that it is time to turn some of this money toward prevention instead of using it all on detection.

Dr. Whitin recommended that the bureau approach the problem from two angles—human behavior and what natural science has to say about it, and "the elimination of such gadgets or tools which serve the criminal and have no value to the general community.

"An agency like the National Committee on Prisons would be the logical set-up for the bureau," declared Dr. Whitin, rather than a governmental department, which might introduce politics and certainly would bar dealing with the problem in any way touching on religion, sex, or work."

Dr. Whitin praised the Jersey City experiment where everyone from "the cop on the street," through all the city departments, attempts to help the youthful delinquent rather than to bring him before a magistrate, which he says has brought about a 40 to 50 per cent reduction in the juvenile crime statistics. He also praised the Intake Bureau, which does a similar service for New York City youth up to the age of 16.

Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged apprenticeship training to prepare for employment as a means of reducing crime, and asked the committee to co-operate with existing agencies in a survey of the field.

Christian Science Period Scheduled for April 16

Fred Clark, a former First Reader of Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Toronto, will conduct the Christian Science program in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Devotional Period series on Sunday, April 16, at 2:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Network.

This program, which is to originate from Station CBL, Toronto, is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the Province of Ontario with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Clark will speak on the subject, "Surely the Lord is in this place." Appropriate music will be included in the program.

Canada Uses More Gas

Retail sales of gasoline in Canada during the first 11 months of 1938 totalled 714,295,000 gallons compared with 672,306,000 gallons in the corresponding period of 1937.

Republicans Hunt Ways for Paring Lehman's Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—The Legislature entered the last lap of its 1939 session today with adjournment still remote before mid-May as the problem of reducing Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's record-high $415,000,000 budget and $66,000,000 new tax program continued to defy solution by the Republican majority leadership.

The end of the 10-day Easter recess finds the party leaders as bent as ever on economies, but with the pruning knife still poised indecisively over the huge outlay totals, for the weeks of work since the Governor stubmitted his fiscal recommendations on Jan. 30 have failed to bring Republican unanimity either on details of reduction or designs for new sources of revenue.

The majority leaders see their major responsibility of the session in the budget issue, however, and it dominates the whole calendar. Once this hurdle is negotiated, the rest of the legislative portfolio, consisting of about 70 bills still awaiting action, is expected to be cleaned up quickly or dumped into the hands of special committees for study next year.

G. O. P. Studies Plan

Pending a conference this week at which Republican members of both Houses will review their economy findings and consider the Party's spending alternative to the Lehman program prepared by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, Republican fiscal authority here, in collaboration with Senator George L. Thompson, Senate finance head, budget action is at a stalemate. All the study and all the conferences thus far have failed to bring full Republican suppordt to any proposal beyond a possible $15,000,000 whittling from the Lehman budget total. This is felt to be insufficient to command wide respect either politically or economically.

The particular sticking point continues to be the Governor's proposal to meet an anticipated deficit of $33,000,000 at the close of the current fiscal year and an accumulated deficit next year with a $26,000,000 real estate levy, a $30,000,000 business turnover levy and a $10,000,000 increase in the hard liquor tax.

The Republicans have definitely rejected the real estate levy and would like to avoid the business tax, but find they cannot reduce the Lehman budget enough to compensate for both, and out of this has come the quandary of finding less objectionable substitutes. Considerable support for a State-wide sales tax for unemployment relief has dwindled since the lawmakers checked up on community sentiment.

Many Cuts Planned

As for cuts, it appeared today that as much as $10,000,000 may be cut from the $126,000,000 State education budget; that departmental costs will be pared down to absolute essentials and that higher-salaried state officers and employees may get a pay cut.

The fiscal jam has been complicated by the clomar of pressure groups, some for and others against budgetary reductions, with taxpayers throughout the State marshaled for economy and no additions to the unprecedented tax load, while payroll, unemployment relief and low-cost housing advocates have led the argument for spending.

Cherokee Boys Play Ball in the Smokies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Every summer streams of motorists have availed themselves of opportunities to witness the Sunday afternoon pageants and ball games of the Cherokee Indians, on their reservation at the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

While Indians, on a field partly enclosed by a wooden fence, have interpreted ancient dances and ceremonials, spectators have gained insight into Cherokee customs and have seen the story of this somber race traced from earliest beginnings to the present.

Festivities start with a beaver dance, the performers portraying how their ancestors stalked the beaver, captured him, and put to use his much-valued fur.

Pearson McCoy, of Cherokee lineage, who has a wealth of knowledge concerning the traits, manners, and story of the race, walks to and fro, explaining to onlookers the meaning of every move and gesture.

After the first act comes the bear dance, in which the celebrants show what part the bear played in their existence before the advent of the white man.

The closeness of the Cherokees to nature accounts, according to Mr. McCoy, for their melancholy and sternness. And yet, they are good mixers, they are communicative, and they have a keen sense of humor. They can easily doff their veneer of civilization when occasion demands—and the savagery and primitiveness of their ancient ways come flooding back to the surface. As an illustration, witness the ferocity of players engaged in an Indian ball game.

Item number three on the fare of entertainment is a sprightly eagle dance, in which seven men, some old, one or two young, participate. In it no women take part. As the eagle dance moves forward at a lively clip, an old eagle, depicted by a revered man, bedecked in headdress, solicitously watches over a fledgling poised to give his youthful wings a first trial.

The pageant is kept moving at a steady pace by the singing of old songs in the Cherokee language. American listeners have no difficulty recognizing the tunes, which have been on programs in Washington and at southern colleges. Bits of information that transpire as the Cherokees keep up their spirited entertainment are that their best friends were the Seneca Indians and that Gen. Sam Houston, a man of Cherokee descent, is one of their heroes.

In the archery contests, Jonah Welch, rangy of build, youthful, and strong of arm, outshone his competitors. Sim Taylor also demonstrated fine marksmanship.

For a finale, a game of ball by two opposing teams of Cherokee boys was launched. Combine a rough-and-tumble football tiff, a fierce wrestling match, and a heated lacrosse contest, and you have a fair picture of the recklessness of a Cherokee ball game. The boys literally tear at each other, rip, slash, and let themselves go with savage abandon. The Cherokees seem to consider their ball matches "war"—with the upshot that no holds are barred, no deception, trickery, or stratagem overlooked in the attempts of one side to be the first to score 12 points.

Each contestant wears scanty trunks and has a hawk feather attached to his head. He carries two ball sticks, which remind one of miniature tennis rackets, fashioned from firm wood and from leather thongs. A tall man has an opponent of similar stature; and a player of stocky build finds himself contending against one as nearly his weight and height as possible. This represents an honest effort to keep the teams as evenly matched as circumstances permit.

Then there is a ceremony known as the matching of the sticks. The ball, which is a small sphere nearly as large as a golf pellet, is tossed into the air. A tough scrimmage ensues. Scuffles originate and spread over the field. The ball must be picked from the ground with the regulation stick. Thereafter it can be advanced toward the beckoning goal at the other end of the field in any fashion it behooves the player. Likewise, his adversary can impede his progress any way he sees fit. He is free to tackle his rival, roll him on the ground, or whack him with his stick.

There is no "time out" in this swift-paced, vigorous sport. A disabled player takes his rival with him when he ceases participating in the game.

Woe to those who evince lassitude in the game. "Coaches," armed with long switches, course the field, ready to spur laggards on. Speed, courage, and elusiveness are essentials for successful competition in the rough and exciting Cherokee sport.

Goals are marked at opposite ends of the field, a spacious amphitheater of nature, somewhat shorter than that on which football is played. Every time a team crosses the goal line, a peg is stuck into the ground. In that way, accurate track can be maintained of the marks scored by both sides—even though the game may last for hours.

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The Home Forum

In Defense of Small Talk

IT HAS LONG seemed to me that the ability to make "small talk" is unduly disparaged. Not, of course, by the man who feels himself a square peg in the social round, and is concerned only to avoid the embarrassment that is here the "foster-child of Silence and slow Time"; but by those who appreciate good talk, and perhaps fancy themselves as exponents of it. Naturally, the small talker who abuses his powers becomes as great a bore as he who talks "big"; but, had not a degree of those powers been present, how much good talk would never have come to pass! For, in a conversational encounter between strangers, heavy salvos are almost always preceded by the chatter of small arms, marking where the light troops and skirmishers are busy reconnoitering, and establishing contact.

* * *

One can only assume that those stout hearts who profess to disdain these tactics are prepared, after two minutes' acquaintance with a partner at the dinner-table, to deploy their whole force, and advance reckless of the consequences. Before the soup has arrived, to afford with its greater demand for swift, concentrated effort, a friendly refuge for the deserted, they will, it seems, think nothing of demanding impetuously an opinion of—well, of Donne, or Einstein, or Plato. It seems to me that the risk is tremendous. It is not merely that, if they encounter ignorance at this point, a tense situation develops from which it is difficult for either to emerge unscathed; there is the possibility that a familiar sound in the name, an over-eagerness on the side of the partner, may lead to a mistake in identity. Donne may easily be transformed into Mr. Bradman; Einstein come back as Epstein; or Plato, in extreme cases, be held to shine only as a new metal polish. The dilemma of the stout-hearted one is then liable to become acute. Chivalry and embarrassment combine to withhold him from any didactic comment; while, if he allows himself to be thus hoist with his own petard, he is frequently blown into regions that he has never explored, where he finds it difficult to support himself, and whose heights, so sudden has been the catastrophe, he is, anyway, hardly in a condition to scale.

* * *

At the same time, it must be remembered that with small talk, too, it is very much the first step that counts; and, even though the risk here is less, there remain obstacles that entitle the accomplishment to respect. The weather, for example, which enjoys a spurious reputation as an opening, is usually in practice little better than a cul-de-sac; and even the plight of the stout-hearted is hardly worse than that of the more timid who reach the end of a cul-de-sac. For, once a conversation has been started, there is the imperative necessity to continue it; and this urge may result in desperate attempts to surmount the barrier, as perilous as any forlorn hope.

There is, for instance, the classic story of Lord Dundreary, the none too brilliant character in a play called "Our American Cousin.' Engulfed in the most embarrassing of silences, at tea in the garden, he turned to a lady beside him and inquired desperately whether she liked cheese. The reply was a shake of the head. It is obvious that he should have respected the "No Thoroughfare" and, by association of ideas, have diverged happily, perhaps to biscuits, though not, of course, to mice; but he felt instinctively that the moral effect of such a check would be too much for him, and he refused to draw back.

"Does your brother like cheese?" he demanded.

"I have no brother," returned the lady.

There, at least, one feels he could hardly have failed to see the end; but alas! he had, so to speak, nibbled at the cheese and the trap had fallen, and the desperation of the trapped overwhelmed him. He lost his head.

"If," he burst out wildly, "if you had a brother, would he like cheese?"

* * *

There are, however, situations in which, without being rash, one might dispense with preliminary small talk. I was once introduced to a stranger by a host whose charming sense of values permitted him to add of me: "Of course you have read his books"; and, feeling that it was expected of me, I decided to avoid the trivial and talk of myself and my work—unfortunately, I woke up at this point; but I think there was something to be said for my decision.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

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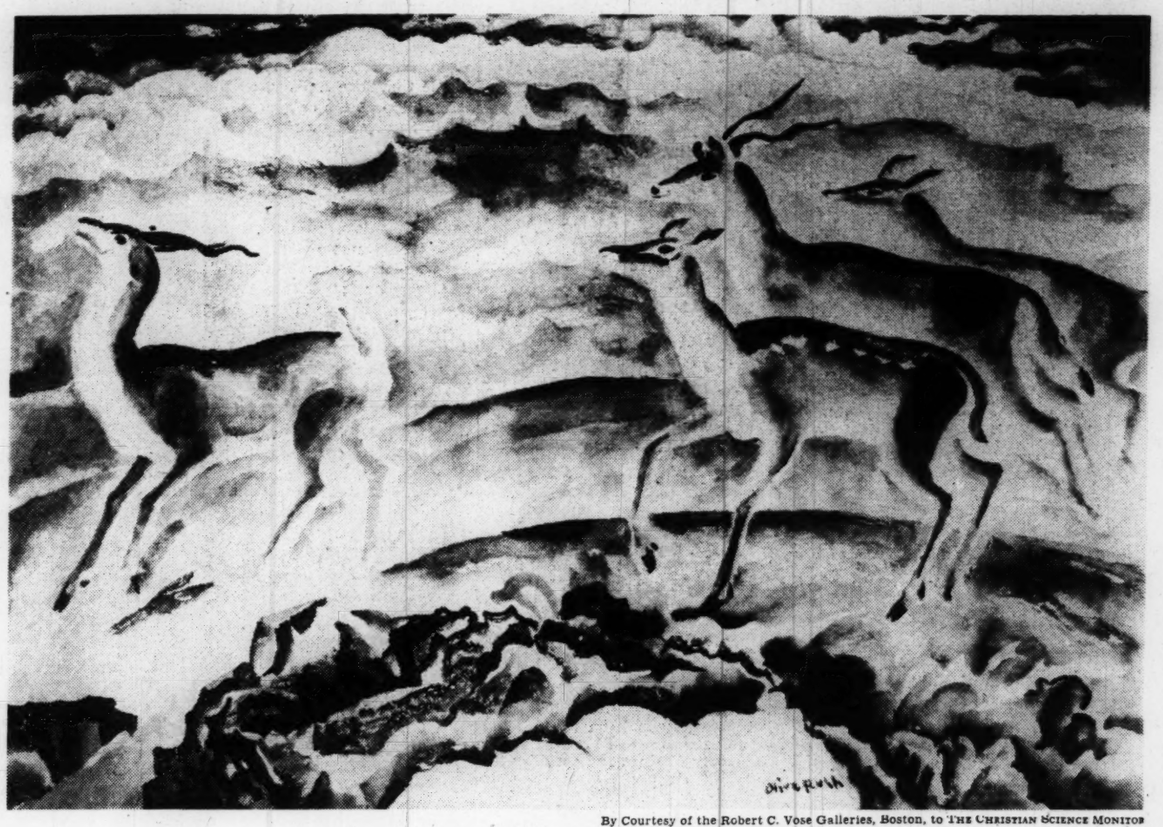

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"CLOUDS AND GAZELLES": *A Water Color by Olive Rush*

OLIVE RUSH is a water-color painter of Santa Fé, New Mexico. She portrays animals and landscapes with a fleet and facile brush. Typical of her aquarelles is "Clouds and Gazelles," in which the artist has sought to give full and qualifying character to her graceful models, that seem as light as the clouds against which they appear. Miss Rush's style is reminiscent on the one hand of Japanese portraits of animals and on the other hand of the prehistoric wall paintings in the grottoes of southern France and northern Spain.

Pavlova and Her Swans

ANNA PAVLOVA made the world her country and London her home. Ivy House, at Hampstead, formed an ideal background for her. It was a house which used to belong to Turner the painter. She once expressed to me a naïve pleasure in this fact. She said, "I am glad to be living in a house that used to belong to an artist!" Not because Turner was Turner, be it noted, but because Turner was an artist!

The house stands in beautiful gardens. On a lake, which was excavated to Pavlova's design, there were swans. Anna Pavlova loved her swans. She was quite unafraid of them, would seize them rapturously and play with them by the water's edge for hours. There was no affectation in this. Despite the fact that she had danced *The Swan* dance innumerable times, she never allowed herself to become self-conscious in her love for the birds themselves. The birds never injured her in any way. They knew her when she called them, and would submit to her fondling and to her rough handling without a sign of fear.

It was not so much a pretty sight as an astonishing sight to watch her with her swans. She *romped* with them. She would tease them, try to irritate them, push them and pull them roughly, abuse them boisterously, roll on the grass with them, like a high-spirited boy playing with a spaniel. And the swans would take on an almost human expression—not of anger, but of cunning pleasure.

As well as the swans, she had flamingoes and a peacock. It was amusing, when lunching with her, to see this peacock come to the open French window and display his tail, asking for tid-bits.

She was inordinately fond of birds, and had an aviary in the grounds of Ivy House stocked with these little creatures of the air, collected by her on her travels in every part of the world. She would feed them and clean them herself. Her affinity with birds was one of the most revealing and noteworthy of her qualities, despite the fact that it was what might have been expected.
—From "Pavlova," by Walford Hyden. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Night Canoe

Dipping down the moon-path,
Peace and I, only.
(Once I trod a noon-path
Where crowds walked lonely.)

Delicate the murmur
Of slow paddle lifting—
Long the stroke and firmer—
Long the slip of drifting.

From the banks, the deeping
Darkness spreads its fringes;
There the strong is sleeping,
There the hunted cringes.

Here the moon has brought her
Peace, in silver flowing:
Down the shining water
Peace and I are going.

DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

Building the Strong Virtues of the Hemp

SOME MORNING when the roar of March winds is no more heard in the tossing woods, but along still brown boughs a faint, veil-like greenness runs; when every spring, welling out of the soaked earth, trickles through banks of sod unbarred by ice; before a bee is abroad under the calling sky; before the red of apple buds becomes a sign in the low orchards, or the high song of the thrush is pouring forth far away at wet, pale-green sunsets, the sower, the earliest sower of the hemp, goes forth into the fields. . . .

Back and forth with measured distances, broadcast the sower sows, scattering with plenteous hand those small oval-shaped fruits, gray-green, black-striped, heavily packed with living marrow.

Lightly covered over by drag or harrow under the rolled earth now they lie, those mighty, those inert seeds. Down into the darkness about them the sun rays penetrate day by day, stroking them with the brushes of light, prodding them with spears of flame. Drops of nightly dew, drops from the coursing clouds, trickle down to them, moistening the dryness, closing up the little hollows of the ground, drawing the particles of maternal earth more closely. . . .

Some morning, not many days later, the farmer, walking out into his barn lot, and casting a look in the direction of his field, sees—or does he not see?—the surface of it less dark. What is that uncertain flush low on the ground, that irresistible rush of multitudinous green? A fortnight, and the field is brown no longer. Overflowing it, burying it out of sight is the shallow tidal sea of the hemp, ever rippling. . . .

A hundred days from the sowing, and those flowering heads have come forth with their mass of leaves and bloom and earliest fruits, elastic, swaying, six, ten, twelve feet from the ground and ripe for cutting. A hundred days reckoning from the last of March or the last of April, so that it is July, it is August. . . .

A hundred days to lift out of those tiny seed these powerful stalks, hollow, hairy, covered with their tough fibre—that strength of cables when the big ships are tugged at by the joined fury of wind and ocean. And now some morning at the corner of the field stand the black men with hooks and whetstones. . . . The leader strides to the edge, and throwing forward his left arm, along which the muscles play, he grasps as much as it will embrace, bends the stalks over, and with his right hand draws the blade through them an inch or more from the ground. When he has gathered his armful, he turns and flings it down behind him, so that it lies spread out, covering when fallen the same space it filled when standing. . . .

A round year of the earth's changes enters into the creation of the hemp. The planet has described its vast orbit ere it be grown and finished. All seasons are its servitors; all contradictions and extremes of nature meet in its making. The vernal patience of the warming soil; the long fierce arrows of the summer heat; the long silvery arrows of the summer rain; autumn's leaden skies, and sobbing winds; winter's sternest, all-tightening frosts. Of none but strong virtues is it the sum. . . .

Oh, the mystery, the mystery of that growth, from the casting of the seed into the dark earth, until the time, when, led through all natural changes and cleansed of weakness, it is borne from the fields of its nativity for the long service.—From "The Reign of Law," by JAMES LANE ALLEN.

An Oriental Dinner Guest in Vienna

SO FAR the royal visits had been, on the whole, nothing but a burden, but the Shah of Persia, who arrived on July 30 (1837), provided entertainment for the whole court.

The Shah had heard of the Empress' beauty, and, accustomed as he was to collecting around him all the loveliest women in his realm, was particularly curious to see her. When His Persian Majesty first met her, Empress Elizabeth was wearing a white dress with a train, embroidered in silver, and a purple velvet sash, with a circlet of flashing diamonds and amethysts on her flowing hair. . . . On entering the room the Shah, who looked a typical Oriental potentate with his black hair and beard, remained standing before her for a moment, dumbfounded. . . .

The Shah did not eat much, for most of the items on the menu seemed to him pretty dubious. But now a footman appeared with a great silver bowl full of fragrant strawberries. The Shah calmly took it out of the man's hand, set it before him, and proceeded to eat the whole contents down to the very last berry. . . .

But while everyone else laughed at the Shah, Elizabeth thought him an original, and was particularly pleased by the fact that he was quite at his ease and said and did exactly what he liked.—From "Elizabeth, Empress of Austria," by COUNT EGON CORTI. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Spiritual Endurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RACE is not always to the swift. Sometimes, especially in a long engagement, endurance is a vital factor. Endurance is the capacity for standing and continuing to stand despite opposition. The secret of true endurance is given in the words of John (I John 2:17), "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Thus the qualities which enable us to endure are obedience to "the will of God," integrity, faith, goodness, and love.

Christian Science shows that real strength is in Mind, God, and that exhaustion and depletion are the results of looking to the human mind to supply strength. Continuous harmony accompanies spiritual understanding, which recognizes that divine Mind is the infinite source of intelligence, activity, and power.

We falter and languish because we mistakenly look upon ourselves as frail mortals, with limited personal resources and strength. When we learn in Christian Science that our true identity is the immortal reflection of God, omniscient divine Principle, we find the unlimited, ever-available intelligence, power and ability which come from divine Mind. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128) "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man." And in the same paragraph she says, "The human mind, imbued with this spiritual understanding, becomes more elastic, is capable of greater endurance, escapes somewhat from itself, and requires less repose."

Christian Science is a practical religion, and when its teachings are correctly applied it brings about good effects in every department of human experience, because it knows God to be the only Mind. The correction of what is false in individual human mentality necessarily results in improved conditions.

It is incontestable that the things of God—spiritual ideas—will endure forever, for as the Bible states (Psalms 9:7), "The Lord shall endure for ever"; and effect is as eternal as cause. However, we must realize the ascendancy and permanency of goodness, for evil claims to be as real and durable as good; and this false claim must be faced and mastered. Once error convinces us of the validity of its assumed capacity to act and endure, it throws its supposed weight against our harmony, action, and achievement. So it behooves us to be careful neither mentally nor audibly to acknowledge that evil has presence, influence, or persistence. In refraining from acknowledging evil's false claims we rout any conjectural opposition to our endurance. Christian Science declares that nothing has reality, existence, or perpetuity but God and His ideas, and that since all real action is controlled by infinite Mind, it is harmonious and eternal.

Therefore we have the divine right and authority to resist and overcome all that would tend to interfere with our persistent and consistent efforts at well-doing. Neither disease, fear, ignorance, nor accident can prevent our continuous manifestation of good when we discover our true identity as God's child, reflecting unlimited capacity. All human concepts must relinquish their false claims before the enduring facts of eternal Truth.

Christian Science sustains all that is upright, and will assuredly make us firm and steadfast in the continuance of good works. On page 24 of Mrs. Eddy's book, "Unity of Good," is the statement, "All consciousness is Mind; and Mind is God,—an infinite, and not a finite consciousness;" and the further statement, "There is no material substance, for Spirit is all that endureth, and hence is the only substance."

As we understand these scientific facts, our thoughts become more spiritual and Christlike, and we find that we are losing any belief in the reality of disability, prostration, or deterioration. We find that mortal mind and that which it includes—matter and all error—are idolatrous misconceptions, which vanish before the understanding of spiritual reality and the reflection of the one Mind, God. We find that Christian Science is directly applicable to the devastating beliefs of corporeality, and that it will destroy these false beliefs and their consequences in individual human experience, thus freeing us for unrestricted harmonious service. The law of God is a law of prohibition—yea, annihilation—to all error.

Our goal is ultimate perfection, man's ideal and natural state, and we shall express righteous endurance through God's grace and strength, until all seeming error yields to absolute good. The good and perfect are real, and the evil and imperfect are unreal. We become more fully aware of these facts as we persevere in carrying on the spiritually mental ministrations of Christian Science practice, making manifest spiritual facts in human experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΤΟΧΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοῦ δρόμου δὲν νικοῦν πάντοτε οἱ ταχεῖς. Ἐνίοτε, εἰδικῶς προκειμένου περὶ ἔργου μακρᾶς διαρκείας, ἡ ἀντοχὴ εἶναι ζωτικὸς παράγων. Ἀντοχὴ εἶναι ἡ ἱκανότης τοῦ νὰ ἵσταται κανεὶς καὶ νὰ ἐξακολουθῇ νὰ ἵσταται παρὰ πᾶσαν ἐναντιότητα. Τὸ μυστικὸν τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἀντοχῆς δίδεται εἰς τὰ λόγια τοῦ Ἰωάννου (Α΄ Ἰωάννης 2:17), "ὁ κόσμος παράγεται, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία αὐτοῦ· ὁ δὲ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα". Τοιουτοτρόπως αἱ ἰδιότητες αἱ ὁποῖαι μᾶς καθιστοῦν ἱκανοὺς νὰ ἀντέχωμεν εἶναι ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὸ "θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ", ἀκεραιότης, πίστις, καλοσύνη, καὶ ἀγάπη.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι ἡ πραγματικὴ ἰσχὺς εἶναι εἰς τὸν Νοῦν, τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ ὅτι ἐξάντλησις καὶ ἀφαίμαξις εἶναι τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τοῦ νὰ περιμένῃ κανεὶς ἀπὸ τὸν ἀνθρώπινον νοῦν νὰ τοῦ προμηθεύσῃ ἰσχύν. Συνεχὴς ἁρμονία συνοδεύει τὴν πνευματικὴν νόησιν, ἡ ὁποία ἀναγνωρίζει ὅτι ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς εἶναι ἡ ἄπειρος πηγὴ τῆς νοημοσύνης, τῆς δράσεως καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως.

Προσκόπτομεν καὶ τηκόμεθα ἐπειδὴ ἐσφαλμένως θεωροῦμεν ἑαυτοὺς ὡς ἀδυνάτους θνητούς, μὲ περιορισμένους προσωπικοὺς πόρους καὶ περιορισμένην ἰσχύν. Ὅταν μάθωμεν εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ὅτι ἡ ἀληθινή μας ταυτότης εἶναι ἡ ἀθάνατος ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς πανσόφου θείας Ἀρχῆς, εὑρίσκομεν τὴν ἀπεριόριστον, πάντοτε προσιτὴν νοημοσύνην, δύναμιν καὶ ἱκανότητα ποὺ ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν σ. 128), "Ὁ ὅρος Ἐπιστήμη ὀρθῶς ἐννοούμενος, ἀναφέρεται μόνον εἰς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἰς τὴν ὑπ' Αὐτοῦ κυβέρνησιν τοῦ σύμπαντος, περιλαμβάνοντος τὸν ἄνθρωπον." Εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν δὲ παράγραφον λέγει, "ὁ ἀνθρώπινος νοῦς, ἐμποτισμένος μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν αὐτὴν νόησιν, γίνεται ἐλαστικώτερος, εἶναι ἱκανὸς μεγαλυτέρας ἀντοχῆς, ἐκφεύγει κάπως ἀπὸ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, καὶ ἀπαιτεῖ ὀλιγωτέραν ἀνάπαυσιν."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι πρακτικὴ θρησκεία, καὶ ὅταν αἱ διδαχαί της ἐφαρμόζωνται ὀρθῶς ἐπιφέρει καλὰ ἀποτελέσματα εἰς κάθε τομέα τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης πείρας, ἐπειδὴ γνωρίζει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ μόνος Νοῦς. Ἡ διόρθωσις τοῦ ὅ,τι εἶναι ψευδὲς εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν ἀνθρωπίνην διάνοιαν καταλήγει ἀναγκαίως εἰς βελτιωμένας καταστάσεις.

Εἶναι ἀναντίρρητον ὅτι τὰ πράγματα τοῦ Θεοῦ—αἱ πνευματικαὶ ἰδέαι—θὰ μένουν αἰωνίως, διότι, ὅπως λέγει ἡ Βίβλος (Ψαλμοὶ 9:7), "ὁ Κύριος εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα μένει," τὸ δὲ ἀποτέλεσμα εἶναι αἰώνιον ὅπως ἡ αἰτία. Πρέπει ὅμως νὰ πραγματοποιήσωμεν τὴν ὑπεροχὴν καὶ τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς καλοσύνης, διότι τὸ κακὸν ἀξιοῖ ὅτι εἶναι τόσον πραγματικὸν καὶ διαρκὲς ὅσον καὶ τὸ καλόν. Ἡ ψευδὴς δὲ αὕτη ἀξίωσις πρέπει νὰ ἀντιμετωπισθῇ καὶ νὰ νικηθῇ. Ἅπαξ ἡ πλάνη μᾶς πείσει περὶ τοῦ κύρους τῆς νομιζομένης ἱκανότητός της νὰ δρᾶ καὶ νὰ ἀντέχῃ, ρίπτει τὸ ὑποθετικόν της βάρος κατὰ τῆς ἁρμονίας μας, τῆς δράσεώς μας, καὶ τοῦ ἔργου μας. Οὕτω πρέπει νὰ προσέχωμεν νὰ μὴ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν οὔτε νοερῶς οὔτε διὰ ζώσης ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ἔχει παρουσίαν, ἐπιρροήν, ἢ ἐπιμονήν. Ἀπέχοντες νὰ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὰς ψευδεῖς ἀξιώσεις τοῦ κακοῦ τρέπομεν εἰς φυγὴν πᾶσαν ὑποθετικὴν ἐναντίωσιν εἰς τὴν ἀντοχήν μας. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διακηρύσσει ὅτι τίποτε δὲν ἔχει πραγματικότητα, ὕπαρξιν, ἢ διάρκειαν εἰμὴ μόνον ὁ Θεὸς καὶ αἱ Ἰδέαι Του, καὶ ὅτι ἀφοῦ πᾶσα πραγματικὴ δρᾶσις κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοῦ, εἶναι ἁρμονικὴ καὶ αἰωνία.

Ἔχομεν ἑπομένως τὸ θεῖον δικαίωμα καὶ τὴν θείαν ἐξουσίαν νὰ ἀντικρούσωμεν καὶ καταβάλλωμεν πᾶν ὅ,τι θὰ ἔτεινε νὰ ἐπέμβῃ εἰς τὰς ἐπιμόνους καὶ συνεπεῖς προσπαθείας μας νὰ κάμνωμεν τὸ καλόν. Οὔτε ἀσθένεια, οὔτε φόβος, οὔτε ἄγνοια, οὔτε δυστύχημα δύνανται νὰ ἐμποδίσουν τὴν συνεχῆ μας ἐκδήλωσιν καλοῦ ὅταν ἀνακαλύψωμεν τὴν ἀληθῆ μας ταυτότητα ὡς τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀντανακλῶντος ἀπεριόριστον ἱκανότητα. Πᾶσαι αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι συλλήψεις πρέπει νὰ ἐγκαταλείψουν τὰς ψευδεῖς των ἀξιώσεις πρὸ τῶν μονίμων γεγονότων τῆς αἰωνίου Ἀληθείας.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ὑποστηρίζει πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι δίκαιον καὶ ἀσφαλῶς θὰ μᾶς κάμῃ σταθεροὺς καὶ βεβαίους εἰς τὴν συνέχισιν τῶν καλῶν ἔργων. Εἰς τὴν σ. 24 τοῦ βιβλίου τῆς Mrs. Eddy "Unity of Good" (Ἑνότης τοῦ Καλοῦ), ὑπάρχουν τὰ ἑξῆς. "Πᾶσα συνείδησις εἶναι Νοῦς· καὶ ὁ Νοῦς εἶναι Θεός,—ἄπειρος καὶ ὄχι πεπερασμένη συνείδησις·" καὶ περαιτέρω. "Δὲν ὑπάρχει ὑλικὴ οὐσία, διότι τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀντέχει, καὶ ἑπομένως εἶναι ἡ μόνη οὐσία."

Ἐφ' ὅσον ἐννοοῦμεν τὰ ἐπιστημονικὰ αὐτὰ γεγονότα, αἱ σκέψεις μας γίνονται πνευματικώτεραι καὶ πλέον Χριστοειδεῖς, καὶ εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι χάνομεν κάθε πίστιν εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς ἀνικανότητος, τῆς καταπτώσεως, ἢ τῆς ἐπιδεινώσεως μιᾶς καταστάσεως. Εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς καὶ ὅ,τι περικλείει—ὕλη καὶ πᾶσα πλάνη—εἶναι εἰδωλολατρικαὶ παρανοήσεις, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἐξαφανίζονται πρὸ τῆς νοήσεως τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος καὶ τῆς ἀντανακλάσεως τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοῦ, Θεοῦ. Εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἀμέσως ἐφαρμοστὴ εἰς τὰς καταστρεπτικὰς δοξασίας τῆς σωματικότητος, καὶ ὅτι θὰ καταστρέψῃ τὰς ψευδεῖς ἐκείνας δοξασίας καὶ τὰς συνεπείας των εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν, ἐλευθερώνουσα οὕτω ἡμᾶς διὰ νὰ προσφέρωμεν ἀπεριόριστον, ἁρμονικὴν ὑπηρεσίαν. Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι νόμος ἀπαγορεύσεως—μάλιστα, ἐκμηδενίσεως—διὰ πᾶσαν πλάνην.

Ὁ σκοπός μας εἶναι ἡ τελικὴ τελειότης, ἡ ἰδεώδης καὶ φυσικὴ κατάστασις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ θὰ ἐκφράσωμεν δικαίαν ἀντοχὴν μὲ τὴν χάριν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἕως ὅτου πᾶσα φαινομενικὴ πλάνη ὑποκύψει εἰς τὸ ἀπόλυτον καλόν. Τὸ καλὸν καὶ τέλειον εἶναι πραγματικά, τὸ δὲ κακὸν καὶ ἀτελὲς εἶναι μὴ πραγματικά. Γνωρίζομεν πληρέστερα τὰ γεγονότα ταῦτα ἐφόσον ἐπιμένομεν εἰς τὴν παροχὴν τῶν πνευματικῶς νοερῶν ὑπηρεσιῶν τῆς ἀσκήσεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, φανερόνοντες τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Symphony

Peepers cheeping from a bog,
Where the purple shadows glimmer:
Bull frogs chugging on a log,—
Peepers cheeping from a bog.
Is there music in a frog?
When the moon-rays softly shimmer?
Peepers cheeping from a bog,—
Where the purple shadows glimmer.

MARION E. THORPE DILLER

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

Big Boston Envious of Small City?

Mayor Tobin says it in an easy way, but he wishes tax burdens of Quincy were Boston's.

It was not a case of "better be first in a little Iberian village than second at Rome," as Myles Standish, "ghosted" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is reported to have said of his military hero, Caesar. Party manners, when the Mayor of one city speaks as a guest in another city, forbid that.

But at the recent launching of the Wasp, those present at the luncheon which followed could draw their own conclusions when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, currently reported wrestling with the tax rate and management of his City, spoke with something akin to envy of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin directing the course of a municipality in which practically the entire male population (80,000 compared to Boston's 800,000) is at work and future orders on the books at the Fore River yards now stand at seven, if not eight, digits.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Beauty culture for prehistoric monsters"—might read the sign over laboratories of the palæontological section of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology. There Dr. Alfred S. Romer, head of the division, points out the incomplete skull of a horned dinosaur "beautified" by plastic materials which fill in the gaps.

In the department students as well as technicians who completed the exhibit, refer to it as "Oscar." "Oscar" represents what can be done with spare ribs and such, when the expert has a complete model to go by. It illustrates why fossil hunters can describe a new species or identify a well-known one given a single typical bone. They recognize that each species has a skeleton as typically its own as are the outward characteristics. Last summer Harvard gained a fossilized member of the amphibia group which did not show up very well in its rock matrix. A bit of "rouge" paint here and there brought out the details. Small drills and vacuum cleaners are standard "shoppe" equipment for facials and massages on prehistoric creatures.

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A visit from Jupiter Pluvius was not enough to deter one young woman of Newton from wearing her Easter bonnet yesterday. With proverbial Yankee ingenuity she salvaged a piece of cellophane from a wastebasket, pinned it carefully over and about her new chapeau, and sallied forth. The bonnet was freely visible but completely protected from the rain—and snow!

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Electric lights in public buildings of Somerville, Mass., will shine far, like good deeds in "a naughty world," if the request of the Building Commissioner, Albert I. Parker, is carried out; for Mr. Parker has asked that employees treat these lights as they would those in their own homes. "Turn out lights where they are not needed," he wrote one day last week. "Stop substituting 200-watt bulbs where 100-watt lamps will suffice. Insignificant items, multiplied many times, will result in a considerable saving. The city and taxpayers need your co-operation." Paradoxically, we could name some people who would profit by treating their own homes in the way Mr. Parker recommends for city buildings!

♪ ♪ ♪

A single dime is enough to provide 60 pounds of food for hungry Spanish children today, according to the American Friends Service Committee. Reports received at the Committee's local office at 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, show that the need for food in Spain is increasing daily. The American Government has offered 3,000,000 bushels of wheat for this purpose. Ships are ready to carry it to Spain free of charge. The Committee's workers are ready to distribute it impartially there. All that the Quaker organization needs is money to pay the cost of moving the wheat to the seaboard and loading it on to the ships—and that is 10 cents a bushel. So far hardly a million bushels has been shipped.

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Do you know that a law passed in 1779 prohibited "parking" in Boston for more than an hour, assessing a fine of $1 for failure to comply . . . the "Pledge to the Flag" was written in the office of the Youth's Companion in 1888 by James B. Upham of Malden . . . and that while Boston is now celebrated as the second largest port in volume of imports in the United States, the heydey of horse-drawn vehicles saw more than 90 per cent of the buggy whips of the country manufactured in Westfield. 'S a fact, says the Massachusetts State Planning Board.

♪ ♪ ♪

With spring in the air and wild folk in the meadow once more audible, naturalists explain why it is the toad has such a poor voice. It sings through its nose with the mouth closed tight.

Religious Speaker

Kedarnath Das Gupta
Native of Chittagong, India, General Executive of World Fellowship of Faiths.

Peace Awakening Set for Theme Of Faiths Congress

Kedernath Das Gupta, a native of Chittagong, India, and General Executive of the World Fellowship of Faiths, will be one of the principal speakers at the Preliminary Session of the Fifth International Congress of Faiths that is taking place on Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Bulfinch Place Chapel.

The central theme of the Congress will be "World Peace Through Spiritual Awakening" and will be discussed by many leaders of various faiths—Swami Akhilanda, Hindu minister of the Vedanta Society, Providence, R. I.; Prof. George Alfred Smith, Jr., of the New England Mormon Church; the Rev. Chester Arthur Drummond, minister-at-large of the Unitarian Churches; Maj. Clifford Lockwood of the Salvation Army; the Rev. Howard C. Whitcomb of West Somerville Baptist Church.

Motor Insurance Probe Demanded

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked today by Representative Carl A. Woekel, (R) of Methuen, to investigate the entire compulsory automobile liability insurance business.

Appearing before the joint Committee on Rules, Mr. Woekel urged adoption of his order for an inquiry into the facts surrounding the granting of licenses to the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Company and the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company, both of which closed last December. He said the order would also cover the entire subject of compulsory automobile insurance.

"Because of the closing of these two concerns, 3,500 people in my district who had bought insurance in these firms for 1939 were left out on a limb unable to get their money back," said Mr. Woekel. "If the State forces them to buy insurance to put their autos on the road, the State should be responsible."

Newest Destroyer Launched at Bath

BATH, Maine, April 10 (AP)—Workmen's torches burned through two perforated steel strips here Saturday to launch the Navy's newest fighting craft, the 1,570-ton destroyer Sims.

Christened by the widow of the late Admiral William S. Sims, for whom it was named, the slim, gray destroyer slid from the ways of the Bath Iron Works, Inc., into the Kennebec River, while flags waved, whistles tooted, and several thousand spectators cheered. The 341-foot vessel cost more than $5,000,000. Its heaviest armament will be 5-inch guns.

Weather Predictions

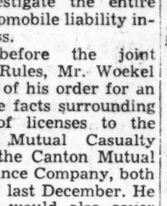
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally rainy weather and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate and increasing east to southeast winds.

All New England, except Maine. Occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer.

Maine: Light snow in the interior and showers on the coast; somewhat warmer; scattered showers and slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast, shifting to southerly winds over the south portion and moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southeast over the north portion; showers tonight and Tuesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	32	Minneapolis	30	30
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	40	36	New York	42	40
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	56	46
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	42	40
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	50	48
Miami	70	54	San Francisco	52	52
			Washington	50	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 10.
B—Minimum, April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:08 p. m.; height 8.3 feet. Tuesday, 4:25 a. m.; height 8.8 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:48 p. m.

Anti-Repeater Laws Favored By Fitzgerald

Councilor charges repeating has grown to proportions of 'big business'—Cambridge vote cited.

Declaring that the very foundations of representative government in Boston and its suburbs are being shaken by illegal voters, John I. Fitzgerald, Boston Councilor and former President of the Council, today appeared before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws, to support legislation that would make mandatory penalties of not less than six months in prison and not more than one year in prison for vote repeaters.

Councilor Fitzgerald charged that the practice of illegal voting has grown to the "gigantic proportions of big business" and that the time to call a halt is now, when this form of exploitation "is spreading into Boston suburbs including Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, and Medford."

Instances of illegal voting were cited by the Councilor in Cambridge where he said as many as 1000 more votes were registered at one time in the primaries than in the elections. Usually, he pointed out, election day brings out many more voters than the primaries. Only double voting, he said he believed, could effect the apparent Cambridge reversal of trends.

100 Per Cent of Vote Cast

In some Cambridge precincts, he said, voting was 100 per cent of the registered totals. Laxity in enforcing the voting laws, he added, has resulted in considerable collusion among election officials.

Another safeguard against the growth of repeaters, according to the Councilor, is the proposed setting of bail for violators at $500 instead of the present $25, which offenders do not hesitate to default. Mr. Fitzgerald would also have real estate required as bail. He said he had known instances of vote repeaters being sentenced to only one day in jail.

He hinted that the unhindered development of vote repeating had encouraged the establishment of organized crews working throughout Boston's 22 wards for the election of special candidates.

"The will of the voters is being completely nullified by these organizations," he concluded.

Daniel P. Leahy, former chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners of Cambridge, joined Councilor Fitzgerald in his plea for mandatory penalties for vote offenders. In late years, he said, women voters have joined the men in promoting this un-American practice.

Town Officials Ask P. R. Repeal

Repeal of the law authorizing Massachusetts towns to accept the proportional representation and preferential system of voting for town officers was urged today by a group of town officials before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

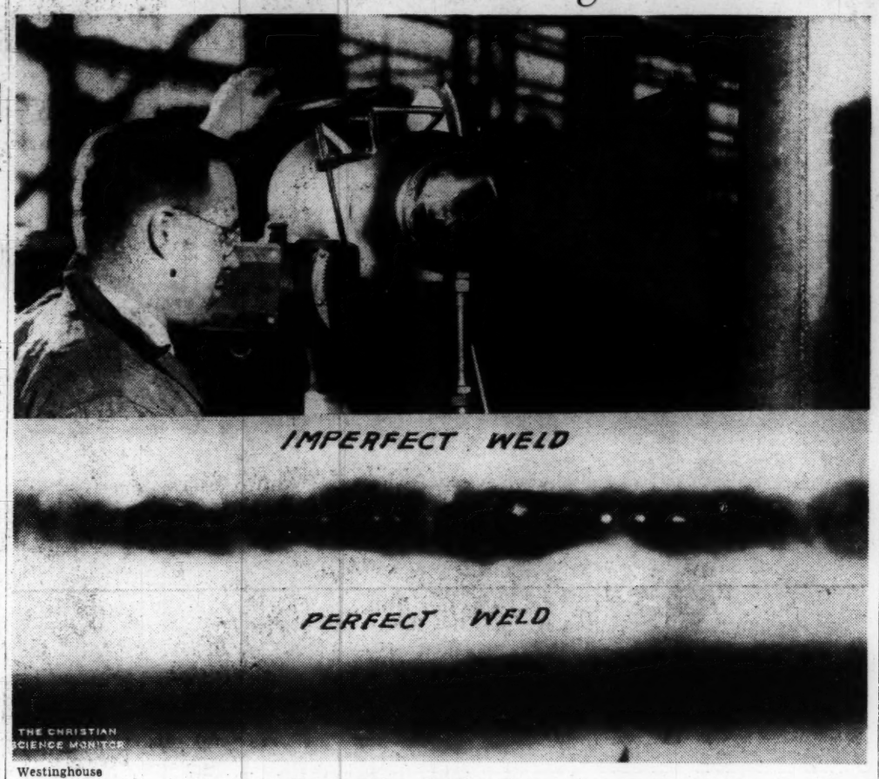
Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, who led the delegation, stated "in towns today the problem of proportional representation is adequately met. Massachusetts towns today are well run. They have practically a pure democracy."

Among those favoring repeal of the P. R. law as it affects towns were: Willis D. McLane, President of the Norfolk County Selectmen's Association; Charles A. Owen, representing the Massachusetts Town Clerks Association; and Representative Dennett (R) of Sharon, who recorded the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in favor of repeal.

Opposing repeal was Daniel P. Leahy, former Chairman of the Cambridge Board of Election Commissioners, who stated the law is permissive. He insisted that Massachusetts "is the worst State in the Union for its laws. It has a different law for each city and town."

Lispenard B. Phister, town counsel of Newbury, opposing repeal, claimed "proportional representation makes absolutely certain that people will be represented in proportion to their voting strength."

Flaws in Steel No Longer Hide



Westinghouse

Testing for Faulty Structure

Upper: L. D. Jennings, welding engineer at the East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, focuses upon a weld in a steel transformer tank. Lower: "Slag holes" in welds permit more X-rays to get through to a photographic plate than does the solid metal, providing welding engineers with a perfect detector of internal weakness in the weld.

X-Ray Guns Detect Hidden Flaws in Steel

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Portable X-ray machines constitute improved industrial weapons these days for "quality defense" against herculean steel plates, searching out secret defects buried oftentimes in as much as three-inches of solid metal. The technique is particularly valuable in detecting bubbles or hollows in welded parts where the invisible rays by their greater penetration of such defects "photograph" as easily as the ordinary camera photographs a friend on a sunny day.

Westinghouse engineers, for example, shot the rays into the welded seams of a steel transformer tank to make certain that the seams matched the solid steel plates in strength. This was on easy job for the newly devised X-ray gun, for this particular transformer steel is only about three-eighths of an inch thick. Next they turned the rays on a 2500-pound casting and in less than a minute, the three-inch walls of the casting told their story on a photographic plate.

The tube of the device is itself 20 inches long and converts 220,000 volts of pulsating direct current into the invisible "bullets" with which the machine pierces the metal.

"If a weld is faulty," L. D. Jennings explained, the rays disclose the faults as spots or 'slag holes' on the photographic film. These permit more of the X-rays to pass through than will the metal, showing themselves as black spots on the negative."

To the layman, a radiograph of a perfect weld looks like a lineup of fluffy round clouds all of uniform density. When this uniformity is broken by dark spots arranged in a straight line, the expert knows that the weak weld in this area may lead to trouble.

A similar detecting technique is used in studying radiographs of castings. Because of the porosity of castings, Mr. Jennings explained, it is impossible to tell from an examination of their outside surface whether they are internally strong. However, X-ray views of the patterns formed by the interior "slag holes" provide the expert with a measure of the casting's strength.

The giant 4,500-pound portable Westinghouse X-ray camera can be wheeled around the laboratory as though it were a movie camera chasing Hollywood stars. Thus various industries find it valuable for wheeling along their production lines to "snap" pictures of metal parts. X-ray tube, transformer, condensers and flexible focusing device are all compactly mounted on a chassis with four balloon tires and automobile springs with two-wheel mechanical brakes, enable two men to move the apparatus easily.

Budget Cutters Find Heat Cut Off

Members of the City Council's Committee on Appropriations, now going through Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $38,500,000 budget for 1939, experienced a bit of municipal economy themselves this morning.

In order to save on fuel, the Mayor has had the heat in City Hall turned off over the week ends. When Chairman Perlie Dwyer Chase, and Councilors George F. McMahon, William A. Carey, and James M. Langan, filed into the Council's executive room this morning they shivered. The heat hadn't gotten up through the radiators yet.

With teeth that had a tendency to chatter they asked William J. Kenney, chief clerk in the retirement division, why he needed four physicians at 1,200 apiece a year to examine less than 100 cases a year.

Chairman Chase advised cutting down to one physician, paying him $2,000, if necessary.

Flowers for May In Weather Today

That which "brings May flowers" is in the offing, in fact just overhead, said the Weather Man today.

His forecast was for "generally rainy, slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday."

The lowest temperature tonight is expected to be in the neighborhood of 40 degrees. There will be moderate and increasing east and southeast winds.

The temperature up to yesterday, for this year, has been above normal but a drop yesterday to six below the normal for that day has brought the average down.

Following yesterday's snow flurry, which eliminated Boston's Easter "parade" on Commonwealth Avenue, this forenoon repeated on the unseasonal, and to many unwelcome, display. To the north this brand of April weather was reported to be topping the already perfect ski trails and prolonging the season on the winged boards.

Students Support Good Neighboring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Student delegates from Latin-American countries closed a three-day conference here Saturday with resolutions for strengthening the good neighbor policy, standing firm against Fascism, and curbing films derogatory to their culture.

The convention, composed of 56 delegates from a dozen American universities, approved the strengthening of the good neighbor policy "by co-operation in all possible ways so that its application can be carried out without inconsistency and that it effect an understanding among democratic governments and people."

Economic aid from the United States to Latin-America was approved "as long as it would be of help to the majority of Latin-American citizens."

State Representatives In Needham Tax Talks

A meeting of unusual concern to those interested in checking the mounting tax rates in Massachusetts cities and towns will be held in Needham Town Hall tonight when State Representatives and Senators will be called upon to tell what they are doing on Beacon Hill to bring relief to their tax-burdened constituents.

This assembly is the result of a vote taken at the last regular Town Meeting in Needham, when it was decided to call upon State legislators from this district to publicly answer questions on plans to effect economies in the State administration.

Port Business Shows Increase

Commerce of Boston's port continues to surge to levels nearer the normal volume than has been reached in many months.

Figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, covering business of the port, with comparisons, show substantial gains in each of the indices, particularly wool imports. Duties collected continue to show a steady improvement.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending Apr. 8, 1939	Yr. Ago
Imps for consumpt'n	$2,283,122	$1,866,418
Imps for warehouse	547,172	190,402
Withdrawn from w'h'se for consumption	596,078	227,920
Duties collected	399,371	306,030
Wool imports (lbs)	1,000,549	123,676
	Fiscal Year Jly. 1-Apr. 8	Yr. Ago
Duties collected	$16,852,018	$16,498,277
Wool imports (lbs)	46,154,428	18,641,755

Fuel Truck Strike Hangs As Threat Over Arbiters

A threatened strike of 3,000 coal ann oil truck drivers in Boston and vicinity did not take place this morning, but the drivers' union said it had been authorized to call a strike at any time if negotiations with employers broke down.

In an effort to bring about an agreement between the two sides, which have been conferring without success for more than a week, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said he planned to call a new conference soon.

All Drivers Report

All drivers who had been assigned to work reported as usual today, according to Pearl W. Covey, President of the Fuel Institute, who declared, however, that employers had been unable to obtain additional men from the Union.

This announcement suggested the possibility that the Union was seeking to bring pressure to bear upon the employers already by withholding extra workers, but spokesmen of the Union denied that this was so.

Road Strike Continues

In the meantime, negotiations to settle the three-week strike of over-the-road and other truck drivers in other parts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut continued at Providence with more than 1,200 drvers still idle.

A new conference was scheduled to meet at the suite of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt at the Hotel Biltmore. Previous conferences have been held there, at the Governor's home, at the Massachusetts State House in Boston, and in Worcester and Springfield, Mass.

After addresing a meeting of his local, Joseph F. Prior, President and Business Agent of the Providence Local of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers Union, predicted there would be no settlement of the strike "until the middle of the week, say Wednesday or Thursday."

Tobin Praises City Hospital Report

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today described as "one of the finest factual reports I ever read" the Finance Commission's statement, released last night, which criticized certain conditions at the City Hospital.

"It indicates a great deal of study on the part of the members of the Finance Commission," the Mayor continued. "It should prove decidedly helpful in answering the questions of members of the City Council, and should greatly assist the Hospital Trustees in handling their nursing problems."

The Finance Commission placed the responsibility for the lack of adequate nursing force at the Hospital upon Miss Laura R. Logan, director of the Hospital's Training School.

Miss Logan explained that a rigid economy program on the part of the hospital brought about the overwork of student nurses.

The Commission also criticized the Boston City Hospital Employee's Association, the union to which it claimed 90 per cent of the nurses belong. This organization is accused of being "a political power," and, the Commission adds, "Hospital executives are in fear that employees may, as they grow stronger in organization, assume the right to dictate to the Trustees in matters of administration.

In replying to these charges, John F. Kelleher, President of the Association, asserted that his group was interested only in the welfare of the hospital employees. He added that student nurses are not eligible for membership.

The Finance Commission took time out in its report to criticize the Boston City Council for publicly airing complaints about the hospital at its meetings, instead of having them investigated first.

The report recommends changes whereby student nurses will be given more opportunities for practical nursing and at the same time provide relief for regular nurses who are now worked for long hours at a time.

In spite of its criticism of Miss Logan, the Finance Commission praised the City Hospital highly, and called attention to its record of service.

The statement was signed by David Lasker, chairman of the Finance Commission and members, Robert Robinson, James E. Maguire, Joseph A. Scolpneti, and James H. Flanagan.

$99,996,000 in Insured Loans

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration notified New England members of Congress today the FHA had insured loans totaling $99,996,000 for 138,739 families in New England up to Jan. 1, 1939.

Massachusetts families accounted for nearly half of the New England total, 71,352 of them receiving insured loans totaling $44,394,400. Of these, 67,657 families obtained loans of $25,760,413 for improvement and repairs to property, while $18,633,987 was used by 3,695 families for financing home ownership.

In Connecticut, 34,098 families obtained insured loans totaling $28,034,973, of which $12,788,928 went to 30,987 families for improvements and repairs and $15,246,046,045 to 3,111 families to finance home ownership.

In Rhode Island 15,410 families obtained insured loans totaling $11,886,373, of which $5,934,953 was for 14,071 families for improvements and repairs and $5,951,420 for 1,339 families toward financing home ownership.

In Maine 6,799 families obtained insured loans totaling $5,484,378, of which $2,253,398 for 5,706 families was for repairs and $3,230,980 for 1,093 families toward financing home ownership.

In Vermont 3,958 families obtained insured loans totaling $4,526,837, of which $1,202,315 for 2,813 families was for repairs and $3,324,522 for 1,045 families toard financing home ownership.

In New Hampshire 7,222 families obtained insured loans totaling $5,669,062, of which $2,683,611 went to 6,416 families for repairs and $2,985,451 to 806 families toward financing home ownership.

Officials said funds insured by FHA were lent by local institutions and that local labor was used in the building and repair operations.

Atlantic Called 'Good Neighbor'

A snow-coated, storm-tossed steamship, the Laconia of the White Star Line, nosed into Boston Harbor this morning just 24 hours late in its scheduled crossing of the Atlantic from Liverpool. But instead of being depressed by the trip, Miss Mazo de la Roche, well-known Canadian author, walked down the gangplank with a cheery greeting to friends and the statement that Americans should be glad that they have such an expanse of storm-tossed ocean between them and the hysteria of European nations.

The author of the famous stage production Whiteoaks, who will take up residence on Marlboro Street, Boston, after several years in England, said that the hysteria in Europe is subsiding somewhat, being replaced by a tenseness born of various crises to which the people are becoming hardened.

"You people in America," she said, "have a wonderful neighbor in the Atlantic Ocean. It can certainly be hard upon those who try to cross it."

She also referred to her own Canada as a "good neighbor" well situated with the United States to the south, the Arctic to the north and oceans on the other two sides.

Also aboard the Laconia, which unloaded 73 of its 284 passengers in Boston, was Musza Jofchelowicz, Jewish refugee from Poland, who will live with her relatives in Malden.

Stop-Hitler Bloc 'Misses' a Link

The stop-Hitler bloc is "still a very sketchy affair" because 'the most important link in the bloc is still missing," Robert Strausz-Hupé said at the Ford Hall forum last evening.

That "most important link," he believes, is Turkey. And it was to threaten Turkey that Premier Mussolini staged his attack on Albania, to prevent Turkey from aligning itself with France and Britain in the stop-Hitler bloc.

Turkey's rôle in the European chess game has been largely underestimated, according to Mr. Strausz-Hupé. As of old, he said, the Dardanelles are a most important factor in European policy. Russia must have free access to the Mediterranean if it is to be an effective ally of France and Great Britain. Furthermore, Rumania and Poland are both isolated if Turkey does not join in the bloc.

Russia's apparently apathetic attitude is due to a large extent to uncertainty over Turkey. Yet, "without Turkey and without Russia, Rumania and Poland are not assets for England and France, but liabilities."

Venturing an answer to "Can Hitler Be Stopped?" Mr. Strausz-Hupé said "nothing can stop Hitler better than prosperous, strong, democratic countries. Contented people are an example to dictated peoples. . . . Revival of the values for which we stand in itself is a stronger deterrent than 100 battleships and 10,000 airplanes."

U. S. Attorney Staff Men Keep Jobs

U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon announced today that he has completed the reorganization of his office. All present Assistant U. S. Attorneys have been retained and no new ones will be added, he said.

In the revision of duties, Mr. Brandon has abolished the position of "first assistant," recently vacated on the resignation of John A. Canavan, who returned to private practice. In the place of this position, two men will head up criminal and civil divisions, William T. McCarthy, with a staff of five men, will be in charge of the criminal division, and George F. Garrity, with five men, the civil division.

Attorney Brandon stated that his office has handled more civil than criminal cases so far this year. The figures are:

Civil, 448; criminal, 342.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner. (One week only.) 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Hamlet," presented in its entirety, starring Maurice Evans. 7. Matinee Wednesday at 1. Wednesday and Saturday nights "Henry IV," with Maurice Evans as Falstaff, will be presented at 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Lady has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Two weeks only.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. 3:05, 6, 6:15. Charles Laughton and Elsa Lancaster in "The Beachcomber." 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 4:45, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "The Little Princess," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Flying Irishman," with Douglas Corrigan. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, and Nancy Kelly. 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Also "The Little Princess," with Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns and Gladys George in "I'm From Missouri." Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Tooper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," with James Cagney. Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Fitzpatrick Color Tour to "Singapore and Jahore." "Inside the White House." "Filming Big Thrills," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 2:45, 5, 7, 9:10.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mystery Point," with Tailspin Tommy. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Trouble in Sundown," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Vox & Walters, Richards-Adrienne Co., Kampus Kapers, and the Kitaros. 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

University—
Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." 2:30, 6, 9:20. Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Tremont—
"Stablemates," with Wallace Berry and Mickey Rooney. Also "Sisters," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Erroll Flynn in "Dodge City." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Adventures of Jane Arden," with Rosella Towne and William Gargan. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Through April 16: "Grand Illusion." Also "Dark Rapture." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Nelson Eddy, baritone, 8:15.

Dance

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration on the dance by Hans Wiener. Demonstrations by members of the Hans Wiener Studio. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Four New Films Arrive in Boston Over the Week End

Too Much Publicity Avoided For 'Gone With the Wind'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The history of motion picture publicity probably never has had a more interesting test case than that presented by the purchase and filming of the Margaret Mitchell novel, "Gone With the Wind," now in production at the Selznick International Studios.

A Gallup poll is credited with showing that a potential audience of 56,700,000 persons in this country alone would now like to see this picture. The novel, for which $50,000 was paid by the Selznick people, is reputed to have had some 2,000,000 purchasers; but this may be larger than the number of those who have read it. Of some 50 or 60 questioned by the writer, who were familiar with the novel, and many of whom owned a copy of it, only five had read it—and of these, the Misses Vivien Leigh and Olivia de Havilland, who have important roles in it, were two!

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From the beginning, the book was a "natural" publicity subject. Stories of one or two lines given out about it became, in their finished form, long and detailed discussions. Ordinary publicity photographs sent out in the routine manner have been blown up to half page and full page rotogravure subjects, in even the conservative and influential journals.

The problem has been, and certainly now is, after the naming of the cast — which, as everybody knows, was unusual in motion-picture annals as making headlines in the press of the world—not to get publicity, but to keep it down to a normal level that will allow for the usual splurge when the picture is nearing completion and when it is to be released. There is a nine-month shooting schedule before that, and too much publicity, or the wrong sort of publicity, could be very dangerous to profits—or so, at least, the studio thinks now.

In line with this reasoning, a scant four or five offstage pictures of Mr. Gable and Miss Leigh have been made and distributed to the news and picture services, and no more are either to be made or distributed for a while. Interviews with the principal characters are, likewise, forbidden. Newspaper people go on the sets, of course, and chat at some length with the cast and director, but they are asked not to make detailed interviews of these talks, and to keep the news to a minimum for the present.

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A few figures on the casting are interesting, because unusual. In December of 1938, a month before shooting began, 312 persons were interviewed for acting qualifications. Of these, 149 were selected for coaching. Finally, 31 gave readings to the producer. Meantime, 833 extras were interviewed, with 62 given a chance for coaching and rehearsal, and 38 finally being picked. Screen tests were made of only 115 candidates for the important roles, indicating that the studio did much weeding first, for the candidates were greatly in excess of that number.

I found Vivien Leigh a much more thoughtful and purposeful young actress than she appeared in her only other American film, "Yank at Oxford." She is greatly impressed with the character of Scarlett, thinks it one of the "important" characterizations of all time, and "loved" the book as a whole.

Selznick International Pictures

The O'Hara Family in the Filmed 'Gone With the Wind'

Tom Mitchell as Gerald O'Hara, Vivien Leigh as Scarlett, Barbara O'Neil as Ellen O'Hara, Ann Rutherford as Careen, Evelyn Keyes as Suellen.

'Ballerina' at the Fine Arts

By L. A. Sloper

The new bill at the Fine Arts Theater, beginning yesterday, is "Ballerina," a film produced in France and directed by Jean Benoit-Levy, who made "La Maternelle." For his newest child study Mr. Benoit-Levy has gone behind the scenes of the Paris Opéra, and made a record of the lives and ambitions of the children who are learning the art of the ballerina.

The scenario has been made from the novel by Paul Morand. It tells the story of a girl student 12 years old who is so incensed by the replacement of her "godmother," the première danseuse of the Opéra, by a newcomer in "The Death of the Swan" that she opens a trap door in the stage during the performance. The new dancer falls through the opening and is crippled. Then the child learns that her "godmother" is going to give up her career after all, to be married. But the injured dancer forgives the child for the sake of her promise as an artist.

I have not read the novel, but from what I have read of the writings of Paul Morand I gather that the story has suffered some radical changes in its transfer from print to screen. As it stands it is as un-Morand-ish a yarn as could be devised. It is pretty thin dramatic material, too, and I cannot agree with those who have praised it as comparable to "La Maternelle" as a study of the child mentality. It is realistic enough, and there are some good moments in it, but it is too slight to be taken seriously as drama. It is actually a thread on which to string a documentary on ballet.

But that need not deter us from enjoyment of the film, which as a documentary is excellent. The two dancers are Mia Slavenska, ballerina of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and Yvette Chauvire, première danseuse of the Paris Opéra Ballet. They both dance "The Death of the Swan" in the course of the film, and dance it expertly. The choreography, by Serge Lifar, is very different from that employed by Pavlova for "The Swan," and to my taste, not so good. Pavlova danced alone, with an incomparable grace, and with a moving dénouement. Lifar brings in a male dancer, the hunter, who starts to drag off the ballerina at the end, and then poses with her as the curtain falls. The effect is more theatrical, and less illusive.

Miss Slavenksa, who plays the injured ballerina, is naturally much better as dancer than as actress. Miss Chauvire, who is very beautiful, does not work very hard at her acting, and not much is demanded of her in any case, beyond her dancing.

There is some good work by the child performers, particularly by Janine Charrat as the heroine-worshiper and by Jacqueline Queffelec as a gamine. Minor parts are well taken. The photography is good, although of course not technically up to American standards.

A newsreel, a March of Time on the political situation in the Mediterranean, and Walt Disney's Silly Symphony, "Mother Goose in Hollywood," complete the bill.

Nelson Eddy

He will give his only Boston recital of the season in Symphony Hall this evening

'Dodge City,' All in Color

"Dodge City," which is Warners most recent contribution to the winning of the West, is a handsome Technicolor exhibit of standard frontier melodrama. Perhaps "standard" is hardly the word to use for the collection of events which have been assembled under Michael Curtiz' direction for Errol Flynn to ride through with a flourish. "Super" might be more appropriate.

They include almost all the excitements that Hollywood has ever discovered in its study of life on the plains. There is a cattle stampede, travel by covered wagon, the stagecoach careening across the prairie, the first train, saloon brawls, shooting affairs, attempted lynchings, and the ultimate triumph of law and order. Only the Indians and the cavalry riding to the rescue have been omitted. They are not needed. An even more stirring climax has been provided by a blazing train roaring along with the outlaws and the sheriff swapping shots in a burning mail car.

The explanation of all these events lies in the founding and growth of the town from which the film takes its name. As the western terminus of the railroad, it attracts cattle from the great southwest. But it also becomes a profitable spot for the lawless gentry of the frontier. It was profitable, that is to say, until Mr. Flynn became sheriff and cleaned up the town in short order.

Assisting him in his duties as an officer of the law and in his earlier exploits as a private citizen are Alan Hale and Guin Williams. They are a sturdy pair for any man to have at his shoulder. But they are faced by a rascally crew who call for quick action—such fellows as Bruce Cabot and Victor Jory. Frank McHugh puts in an appearance as a newspaper publisher, and Olivia de Havilland adorns the film as a settler of whom the town might be proud.

It is in its decorative aspects that the picture is at its best. The Technicolor shots of the prairie in the warm sunlight with horses loping across the open plains are undeniably attractive. Color has come a long way even since the furore over "Becky Sharp."

"The Adventures of Jane Arden," the second film on the bill, is a melodrama based on another comic strip recounting a murder and the unmasking of a gang of jewel smugglers. **E. F. M.**

Openings

Hamlet—At the Shubert. Full-length version of the play for the first time in Boston, with Maurice Evans as the Danish Prince, Mady Christians as the Queen, Katherine Locke as Ophelia, Henry Edwards as Claudius, George Graham as Polonius, and Whitford Kane as the First Grave Digger. Margaret Webster directed the production. Curtain at 7 p. m.

Candida—At the Colonial. Cornelia Otis Skinner's revival of Shaw's play with herself in the title part and with a cast including Onslow Stevens as Morell, John Cromwell as Marchbanks, and Dorothy Sands as Prossy. Settings were designed by Donald Oenslager. 8:30.

The Lady Has a Heart—At the Plymouth. Elissa Landi in a play by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete as the first of a series of productions at a popular scale of prices. The cast will include Ludson Laire, Minni Phillips, Harley Aldin, and Al Rigali. The production has been directed by Frank McCoy. 8:30.

News of the Stage

Guild Success

Early reports from New York that the Theater Guild has a hit in Philip Barry's "Philadelphia Story," seem to be borne out. The house was filled at every performance last week and a count showed 209 standees. That, for the week before Easter, is unusual. Reservations amounting to $87,000 are reported as a backlog for future business.

♪ ♪ ♪

Busy Manhattan

The Broadway theater is looking forward to a prosperous week. Thirteen shows advertised matinees for today, and three of them are offering matinees every day this week. The latter trio is composed of "Hellzapoppin," "Outward Bound," and "What a Life."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Exhibition by Harold Rotenberg.

Boston City Club—Photographs by Herman C. Lythgoe. Through April 3. Oil paintings by Jacob Greenleaf. Through April 24.

Child's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 22.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Dorothy Loeb and Blanche Lazzell. April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Gifford Beal. Through April 22. Also Old Chinese paintings.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of Mexican paintings. Through April 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition by E. Donald Robb of Frohman Robb and Little. Through April 20.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of abstract paintings by Agnes Weinrich. Through April.

Margaret Rice Gallery, 15 Marlboro Street — Exhibition of water colors by James Philip Saulnier. Through April 25. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Recent paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Through April 22.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of Enamel Work.

New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street —Exhibition of Daumier prints.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. "Sources of Modern Painting." Special exhibition gallery. Through April 9.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of original work by members of the WPA Federal Art Project. 140 Clarendon Street. Through April 15.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Italian paintings, fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. Through April 15. Graphic Processes. Contemporary Japanese Prints and Master Drawings. Through April.

Germanic Museum — Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Ships and Sea

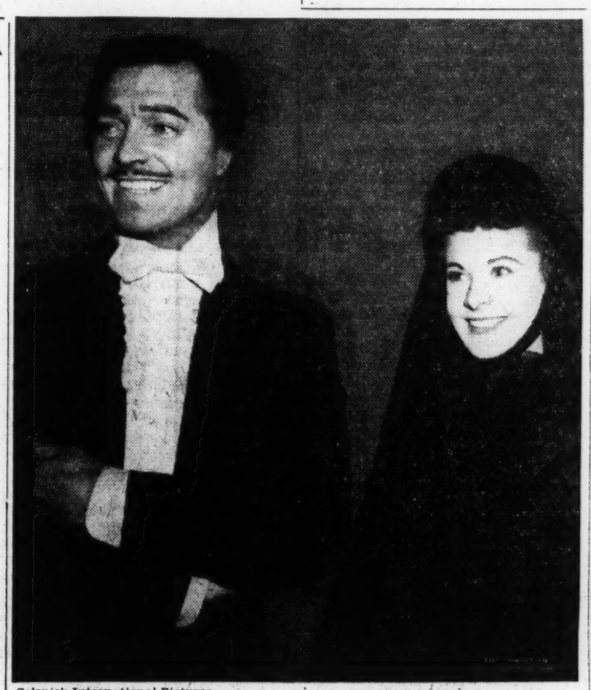
On view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries are pictures of ships and the sea, by Frank Vining Smith.

The portrayals of ships by Mr. Smith have a special interest, for the painter frankly abandons himself to the requirements of the subject of his choice. His pictures reveal a concentrated and enthusiastic effort, in which he depicts in full detail the sailing vessels of an era which is past. In his repertoire are the famous clipper, Flying Cloud; Great Admiral, and the wood clipper, Young America. There is a portrait of a Pacific whaler, "Bound for Frisco"; another vessel is shown transporting a cargo of whale oil. The boats are seen in full sail, scrubbed and in repair, at a supreme moment. Seamen will, no doubt, delight in these pictures, which reveal the great beauty of sailing vessels before the day of the steamship. Certainly the painter of twentieth-century shipping will miss the pictorial billowy sails bulging amidst intricate rigging.

Mr. Smith's pictures are executed in oil and water color. Occasionally he changes his subject matter, portraying a view of the rockbound seacoast, or a group of fishermen battling on deck against a mountainous sea. **D. A.**

Junior Orchestra Chosen To Play in Heifetz Film

The California Junior Symphony Association, a group ranging in age from 8 to 17, will make its motion picture debut in Samuel Goldwyn's "Angels Making Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. They will depict the student body of a New York City Settlement music school and will be heard in a concert which will form an important part of the picture.



Selznick International Pictures

Rhett Butler and Scarlett O'Hara

As Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh will bring them to the screen.

Mickey Rooney's Mark Twain

"Huckleberry Finn" is one of the classics of American fiction. But like many classics it may be suspected that it is known to more persons by reputation than through familiarity with the printed page. In bringing it to the screen, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer consequently has been faced by a double problem. The scenario writers must keep close enough to the text to satisfy the admirers of Mark Twain. But they must also prepare a story that is interesting to those who may never have read the book.

In the film, now at the State and Orpheum, many of the exploits of Master Huckleberry are faithfully recorded. His disconcerting habit of absenting himself from school is set forth. So is the melodramatic appearance of his shiftless father, demanding money from the kindly women who had taken the youngster under their wing. Huck's decision to run away, and his adventures on the river with the runaway slave, with the two shysters who posed as noblemen but were not above attempting to swindle a pair of innocent girls, and with the bluff but honest Captain Brandy, all find a place. The surrender of the slave to face trial for the murder of Huck, and the return of the boy just in time to prevent the lynching of the Negro bring the film to a climax.

Mickey Rooney as Huck gives an admirable performance. Perhaps he is a little mature for the boy that Mark Twain intended. But there is an unaffected quality, to his acting that is persuasive. The same is true of Rex Ingram as Jim, the slave, and Minor Watson as the river Captain. But Walter Connolly, who is an able player, and William Frawley have been encouraged to over-act the two confidence men, and Victor Killian, as the elder Finn, might have been taken straight from one of the melodramas of the period about which Mark Twain was writing.

Traditionally "Huckleberry Finn" is supposed to be a story for boys. But is it just the fare for impressionable youngsters, particularly in the form in which it reaches the screen? Or is it better suited to those who have reached years of discretion which permit them to distinguish Huck's admirable qualities from his less praiseworthy attributes? Or are modern children, along with their other accomplishments, equipped with the background which would let them appreciate the flavor of a period which has disappeared and conditions in Mississippi River communities which have no present counterpart? **E. F. M.**

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Concert by Nelson Eddy, baritone. 8:15. April 10.

George W. Brown Hall—Pianoforte recital by Cedric Chase. 8:15. April 10.

Copley Plaza—Last concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. 10:30 a. m. April 11.

Women's City Club—Group of German Lieder and Negro Spirituals by Dorothy Maynor, soprano. 11 a. m. April 11.

Longy School of Music—Program of Concerti played by pupils of Elmer Schoettle. Open to the public. 1 Follen Street. 8:15. April 11.

George W. Brown Hall—Pianoforte recital by pupils of Donald S. Smith. 8:15. April 11.

Symphony Hall—Last concert in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30. April 12.

Steinert Hall—Faculty concert by the Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15. April 12.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—An evening of French Music by Artiss de Volt, harpist, and Marion Boit, diseuse. Dolores Rodriguez and Mary Learned Ely, accompanists. 8:30. April 13.

Faelten Pianoforte School—Recital by pupils of the school. 8. April 13.

George W. Brown Hall—Recital by the Lambda Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, sorority at the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. April 13.

George W. Brown Hall—Pianoforte recital by Alice I. Maki. 8:15. April 14.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 14.

Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—Composers' Forum-Laboratory. 8:15. April 14.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 15.

Symphony Hall—"The Damnation of Faust," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by seventy-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 3:30. April 16.

Hotel Vendome—Ninety-seventh concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30. April 16.

Symphony Hall—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. Benefit concert for the Infants' Hospital. 8:30. April 16.

'Crisis' Among the Czechs

"Crisis" at the Trans-Lux is an illustrated page of contemporary history with editorial footnotes. From the annexation of Austria by Germany to the Pact of Munich it records on the screen synopsis of events in what was Czechoslovakia.

It is not impartial. Herbert Kline, who directed the making of the film, and Vincent Sheean, who wrote the running commentary, make no pretense of their opposition to Nazi policies. Hans Burger and A. Hackenschmied, who were in charge of the photographic crew, have assembled a wealth of pictorial material to indicate the accomplishments of the Czechs and to visualize the rising tide of propaganda which preceded the downfall of the Republic.

In factory and on farm, they have sketched briefly the life of the people. With the permission of the Benes Government they wandered about the capital city of Prague taking pictures as they went. They visited the Sudeten area and photographed the Nazi sympathizers in marching formation and at mass meetings. Glimpses of Hitler have been incorporated in the film, in varied likenesses on posters, and in action as he addressed his people. Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, is to be seen parading with his party.

By maps the strategic importance of Czechoslovakia in European affairs is made clear. The Czech mobilization in May, 1938, has been recorded. There are scenes of the Sudeten disorders in the late summer and early autumn. Prime Minister Chamberlain is shown arriving at Berchtesgaden for his conference with Herr Hitler. There is a fleeting glimpse of the meeting at Munich.

To some extent the sequences on the screen lean on the spoken text for meaning. But in the final episodes the emphasis is reversed. There the silent groups of refugees, left homeless by events which they could not control, speak more loudly than Mr. Sheean's words. In them may be seen mirrored the reverse side of the march of empire. **E. F. M.**

Billion Grossed By Film Houses

NEW YORK (AP)—Movie theaters in the United States grossed $1,000,000,000 in 1938 and spent $30,000,000 on "extra attractions" such as bank night prizes, contests and music.

Figures released by the 1939 Film Daily Year Book showed that 65 per cent of the total gross was retained by the theaters for local expenses, including 25 per cent for pay roll, 15 per cent for rent, insurance, taxes and depreciation, and eight per cent for local advertising and publicity.

The publication said 455 features were produced in this country during the year, while foreign-made pictures released here totaled 314. The average cost per feature was estimated at $275,000, requiring an average of 22 days for photographing each full-length picture.

Advertising expenses totaled $78,000,000, with $64,000,000 spent on newspapers and magazines, $8,000,000 for outdoor advertising and $6,000,000 for accessories and direct mail.

On Jan. 1, 1939, there were 15,701 theaters with a total seating capacity of 9,996,830.

Agriculture Looks Up

Gladys George and Bob Burns

On the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "I'm From Missouri"

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

The Story of ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
Don AMECHE—Loretta YOUNG—Henry FONDA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★ ROXY 7th Av. 50th St. THEA.

ONLY WEEK IN NEW HAVEN
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
SHUBERT THEATRE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Eves.: 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News.
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED., THURS. and SAT. 2:40

Daily Mats. Easter Wk.: Apr. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
"Funniest show of the year."—New Yorker
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30 exc. Sat., hol. eves and hols.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER, TAMARA, MARY MARTIN, BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

MATINEES TODAY and SAT. at 2:40
"Beatrice Lillie has a genius for knocking audiences out of their seats laughing."
—WALTER WINCHELL
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75

MATS. TODAY, WED. and SAT., 55c to $2.20
A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world."
—ATKINSON, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30, 55c to $2.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

TRANS-LUX — DON'T MISS IT!
"All Critics Acclaimed"
THE CRISIS
"It is a first-hand document of these tremendous times."
John Haynes Holmes
Plus OUR COMPLETE NEWSREEL AND SHORT SUBJECT PROGRAMME

SHUBERT Tonight at 7 MAT. WED.
Maurice EVANS
"HAMLET" (IN ITS ENTIRETY)
Nightly, except Wed. & Sat. Eves. at 7. Mats. at 1.
"HENRY IV" Mr. Evans FALSTAFF as
Wed. and Sat. Nights only at 8:30
Eves. $1.10-$2.30 Wed. Mat. .55-$2.20
Sat. Mat. .55-$2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—UNUSUAL FEATURES—
MICKEY ROONEY in HUCKLEBERRY FINN
with WALTER CONNOLLY
Also: "BLONDIE MEETS THE BOSS"

COPLEY THEATRE
Opening APR. 11
THE EXTRAVAGANZA
PINOCCHIO
TUES. TO SAT. EVES. at 8:30
MATINEE SATS. at 2:30
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
"GUNGA DIN"
Douglas Fairbanks-Cary Grant-Victor McLaglen
Also
CHARLIE CHAN IN "HONOLULU"
Wed. Review Day
"IDIOT'S DELIGHT"
"TOPPER TAKES A TRIP"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Air Conditioned—Always Comfortable
Entire Week thru Sun., Apr. 16—2:30 and 7:45
(Sunday 7:45 only)
"GRAND ILLUSION"
Also "DARK RAPTURE"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

N. H. Job Relief Fund at New High But Can't Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund has reached a new all-time high of $4,713,000, and this "is more than we are ever likely to need," declares State Administrator Gordon P. Eager, "but it will be frozen in, so we cannot use it, if there is no money to administer it."

That is the plight of the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund. It has an all-time high balance, but the necessary funds to administer its distribution have not been forthcoming from the Federal Social Security Board in Washington. New Hampshire now has $12,163 remaining in its fund for administration as advanced from Washington, but normal operations would call for $55,000 before July 1.

The activities of the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division have been sliced to a minimum, and if additional funds for administration purposes are not forthcoming from Washington shortly, Mr. Eager points out that the Fund, with a balance far beyond its needs, may become inoperative.

Employees of the Division have started today taking vacations without pay. Ten small offices will be closed, 14 other offices will only be open one day a week, all itinerant services of the Division will be suspended, all field accounting activities and visits to assist employers in making out pay roll reports will be discontinued, telephone expense will be curtailed with the mails being used for all communications, no supplies of any kind will be purchased, appeals tribunals will be cut out, all leaves will be canceled.

Administrator Eager explained that he would not seek State aid in this problem, as "this is entirely a Federal obligation, and should have been provided for by the Social Security Board. I see no reason why the State should obligate itself for something for which it is in no way responsible.

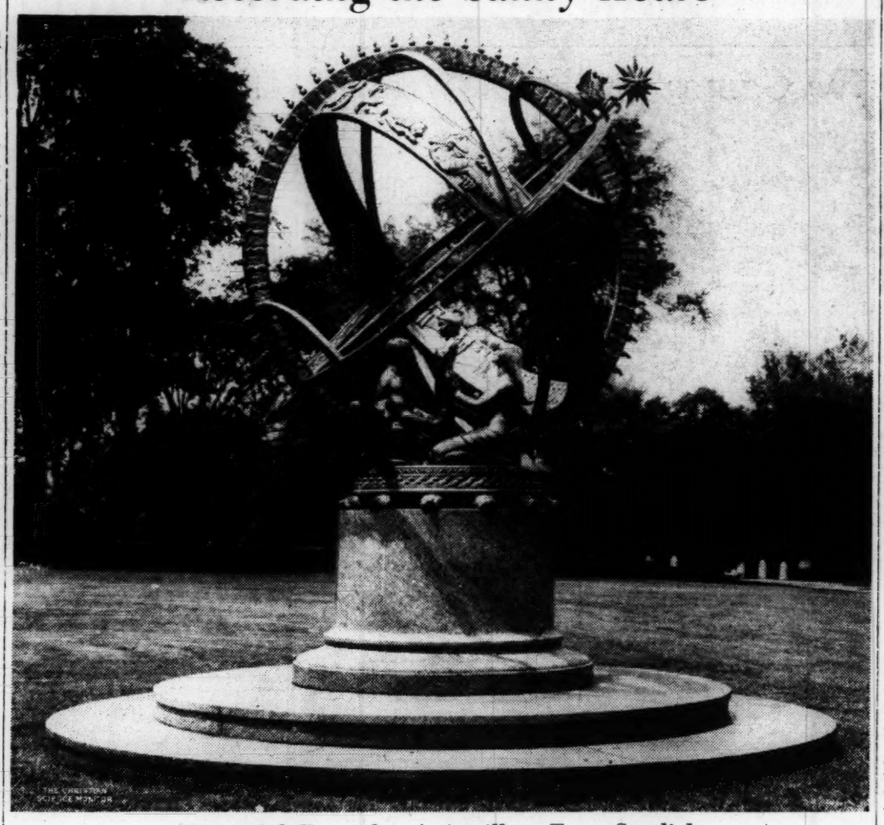
"We will be able to continue our functions until June with the money now at our disposal. If we don't get more money by then, we will have to curtail our services even more and as a last resort will have to close down entirely. Naturally, all our employees will have to be dropped when our money runs out. That means no person in New Hampshire will be able to get a check for unemployment compensation."

That is the plight that the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund, which has constantly grown even during the more than one year of benefit payments, finds itself in today.

Educator to Retire

Prof. W. Spencer Hutchinson, head of the Department of Mining Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and internationally known mining engineer, will retire at the end of the academic year in June. He has been a member of the Institute's faculty for 17 years and head of his department since 1927, when he succeeded Dr. Waldemar Lindgren.

Recording the Sunny Hours



Beautiful Example of Armillary Type Sundial

This handsomely designed sundial, one of the finest in the world of the armillary type, graces the grounds of the Phillips Andover Academy at Andover, Mass.

Wreckers Start Razing Last Units Of Victory Plant

Building wreckers have begun to remove the last of the wartime Victory Plant buildings at Squantum to make room for a rapidly expanding naval air base.

The plant which covered 70 acres of land and included 10 covered building slips, six wet slips and a complete set of buildings representing an expenditure of millions of dollars for the express purpose of building destroyers is fast disappearing under the hammer.

The site, according to officials, and salvage will be added to the Naval Reserve Air Base, New England's first unit toward air defense. All salvagable materials are being stored for use in building hangars on the site for a larger fleet of planes and for new projects at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Victory Plant established a world's record in 1917 when one destroyer was built in 45½ working days. The first five keels were laid on April 20, 1917 simultaneously. At one time during the rush when 35 destroyers were under various stages of construction more than 8,000 persons were employed at the plant.

After the war the plant was leased for commercial purposes but a few years ago a big fire demolished the principal buildings.

Boxes Snowbound: Mailman Whistles

St. Johnsbury, Vt. April 10 R. F. D. carriers are blowing whistles now to signal presence of mail in farmers' roadside boxes, instead of raising the usual box signal flag.

Snow still is piled so deeply along country roadsides that neither mailboxes nor passing of the mail automobile can be seen from farmhouse windows.

Plumed Knights Templars March in Easter Parade

In full regalia, including white plumed hats, members of the De-Molay Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars of Boston, added much color to yesterday's Easter parade when they marched in a body to attend the service at St. Mark's Methodist Church on Park Street, Brookline.

Commander Robert M. Boehner, Generalissimo Clarence R. Davis, and Captain General John L. Boston, headed the column. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company Band, under the direction of Past Commander Fred M. Goodwin, led the procession.

State Bill Bans 'Lameduck' Posts

Abolition of "lameduck" appointments by retiring Massachusetts Governors was urged today before a legislative committee by Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, and Henry Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League.

The speakers asked approval of a bill of Mr. Baylies that would end the practice of recent retiring Governors of appointing their friends to office much to the embarrassment of their already elected successors.

Mr. Atkinson drew attention to the fact that the pending bill would not restrict the present Governor Leverett Saltonstall, but would be effective with his successor in 1942. If Mr. Saltonstall is defeated for re-election next year, he will be able to make 23 appointments after his defeat, Mr. Atkinson pointed out.

Shingle Imports Near Quota

The red ce... ar shingle quota under the Canadian Reciprocal Trade Agreement is nearly filled for the first six months of 1939, and customs officers are watching each arrival closely to prevent imports exceeding the 1,051,168 "squares" allowed in between Jan. 1 and July 1. A square consists of four bundles of shingles.

House Demands Action in N. H. On Branch Banking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 10—The apparent reluctance of the members of the Banks Committee of the House to vote on the proposed branch banking bill until they absolutely are forced to, has aroused such a storm of protest among House members that the hand of the Committee is being forced.

The Committee last week held an executive session at which a vote was expected to be taken, but at an adjourned session of this meeting it was voted to table the measure until April 25 and to report it into the House not later than May 2. This would have meant that the bill would have been hanging fire for about three months.

The delay has caused House members to move for quicker consideration so that the bill would not hold up early adjournment of the lawmakers. Acting on this appeal, State Representative Edgar Hunter of Hanover, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the House, went before the Banks Committee and asked for speedy action. As a result, the Committee has decided to vote on the bill Wednesday, and report it into the House on Tuesday, April 18.

It is generally conceded that a majority of the membership of the Committee has been favorable to the bill from the beginning, but whether or not sentiment has changed in the last few weeks remains to be seen.

The bill has the backing of only four banks and they are all controlled through a holding company. The remaining 104 banks of the State have gone on record as opposing enactment of the bill.

The sponsors of the measure have contended that branch banking is needed in New Hampshire to permit the building up of a commercial banking structure sufficiently large to accommodate the needs of New Hampshire industry. They also point out that it would permit extension of banking facilities into communities not now served by banks of their own.

The opposition has pointed out that the New Hampshire banking structure has shown remarkable stability during troublesome times in banking; that the New Hampshire banking structure is serving the needs of the State; and the primary issue involved in the present legislative move is that of control and with the possibility that the suggested change might lead to unhealthy concentration of control over credit facilities in the State.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, April 11

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor interview.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—Book Review.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Insurance Impresario

© Bachrach

Mrs. Eleanor J. Felton

Head of the women's branch of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States.

Equitable Observes Fortieth Anniversary Of Women's Branch

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding in Boston of the first life insurance agency in America composed entirely of women.

This pioneer woman's department was established by Florence E. Shaal as a general agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The organization established by Mrs. Shaal has been administered since 1935 by one of her close friends and associates, Mrs. Eleanor J. Felton, as a unit of the Fitzhugh Traylor Agency of the Equitable.

"With the entry of women into business and professional life more generally, Mrs. Staal was one of the first to recognize the services which modern life insurance could render, both to those with dependents and those seeking to provide for their own future years," President Thomas I. Parkinson of the Equitable Life Assurance Company points out. "She became one of the best known women in life insurance, and created for the Equitable the first and most outstanding woman's branch.

In addition to Mrs. Felton, the personnel of the Boston Woman's Department of the Equitable includes: Caroline F. Austin, Marguerite H. Baldwin, Elsie S. Berggren, Helen R. Blake, Edith F. Castle, Bernice F. Cunningham, Mary A. Edwards, Louise F. Furber, Myra G. Gardner, Eugenia L. Goodwin, Mabel E. Gray, Caroline A. Gregory, Marion W. Hacker, Maude M. Hill, Alice L. Hirshberg, Alice I. Holman, Anna A. Johnson, Stella M. Jordan, Marion A. Kendall, Grace C. Lathrop, Irene M. Lyall, Esther T. Manson, Cecelia G. Merrill, Helen P. Miller, Lillian Morrill, Amanda P. Nelson, Lena B. Newton, Eleanor M. Pinkham, Grace M. Pitman, Bessie E. Printz, Nellie F. Prothero, Margaret E. Riley, Nellie E. Roberts, Edith Y. Ross, Etta Smith, M. Elizabeth Wells, Hilda Williamson.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even though, as a rule, your modest budget refuses to allow you to indulge in clothes that seem a bit on the too costly side for you . . . we are of the opinion that almost every woman sort of lets herself go on just one ensemble during a season. We mean as far as price goes.

It naturally goes without saying that you simply can't buy those smart numbers that trail into the Ritz for lunch for a song . . . for it's only fair and right that such simplicity in style and the degree of good taste and quality of workmanship should be paid for. Which brings us to Chez Madelaine . . . a shop that features clothes from we'd say $25 up. We may be "off" by a few dollars, but no more. The idea is of course that with an outfit such as the red ensemble we saw for $110 would be most outstanding anywhere . . . and an outfit that would really stay with you for some time. After all it's very seldom your more expensive clothes that you tire of quickly; rather it's those cheaper things that you've picked up around that annoy you when their newness has worn off, and you suddenly realize that they're not just what you thought they were! Jacket dresses are as much a favorite there at the moment as they are elsewhere; some in prints. A gray silk jersey dress stood out in their collection, not only because of the rarity of the color, but because of the style. We could just visualize it with mimosa yellow accessories. But just one or two of them, remember. Sports clothes are also featured . . . the kind one can live in on the porch of the country club, or the more active type that allow you to tee off with great abandon!

♪ ♪ ♪

Freedom in This for the Hands

Personally we envy the woman who dashes around town with her hands perfectly free! We never have been able to figure out just how she accomplishes this feat . . . we who are usually battling with a huge stuffed-up purse, to say nothing of umpteen packages that we insist on lugging all by ourself; . . . but maybe she pays for things from one of those tricky little "Le Petit Sacs" that we saw a lot of women looking at at Jordan's recently; and tucks the little thing into her pocket. However, we would also use it inside our big purse . . . because whereas Matchabelli and Shulton have clever little purse kits that keep all your makeup stuff together in a very trim manner, this little thing does the same thing for all your business affairs. It looks like a billfold . . . it zips itself together for safety purposes, it'll hold all your bills, and your change, and your license and registration and your keys and the bill you're about to pay at Jay's, and it'll also hold a pencil. So you see it's no end accommodating, and comes in black, navy, wine or brown. All for $1.50. Right on the street floor.

♪ ♪ ♪

This Three-Piece Ensemble for $2.25

Thinking of Gilchrist's reminds us . . . have you seen their grand new store out in Quincy? And wasn't that a slick idea, having the store practically on top of free parking space! But what we started out to tell you was that for $2.25 Gilchrist has a three-piece ensemble that's quite the most for your money we've seen for many a day. It's a combination lounging outfit, sleeping pajamas and dress length coat . . . all for that price; imagine. And very good looking, too. In a fast print that you may have your choice of; though we preferred the gay aquamarine shade. The pajamas are plenty full as far as width and cut are concerned, and when you aren't teaming it up with the pajamas, we can see you wearing the belted-in coat with your dresses . . . like a smock, perhaps. Anyhow we think it's just the thing for the girl who combines her career with a bit of domesticity, who has to do a bit of cleaning up around the apartment at night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Veils Matched to Petticoats

Never did we think we'd live to see the day when we'd find people matching their veils to their petticoats; but it seems that the time has come. At Chandler's . . . where, in fact, we understand that a matching veil comes right along with the petticoat. Which is what we call service, if you ask us! Anyhow, these are the rayon taffeta edged affairs, and if you buy the right kind of a dress then an eensy-weensy bit of the petticoat shows as you bustle and crackle about! And then you wear the same color veil. $3 . . . up on the sixth floor.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Insurance Urged In Granite Trade

Legislation to provide granite workers with workmen's compensation for diseases which they believe result from their work was advocated today before a Massachusetts legislative committee by John . Downs, legislative spokesman for the insurance companies.

Supporting, in the main, the recommendationns of a special recess commission which studied the subject, Mr. Downs proposed that premiums for workmen's compensation insurance be reduced from 20 to 8 per cent of an employer's pay roll in the granite-cutting industry. The commission recommended 6 per cent. Heretofore, employers in the granite industry have been unable to afford compensation insurance because of the high rates, Mr. Downs declared.

In return for this concession by the insurance companies, Mr. Downs and the special commission said that the maximum compensation payable to granite workers for total disability would have to be $3,000, which is $1,500 less than that for other industries. At previous hearings, representatives of some of the workers said they would rather have half a loaf than none at all.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in the churches of Boston and vicinity yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks in Dudley Street Baptist Church:

"Jesus authenticated the three years of teaching and preaching of his extraordinary ministry by his resurrection. He changed things forever in this world when he emerged in continuity of life from the gaping tomb.

"Not only did emergence from the tomb change the accepted day of worship from the seventh day to the first day of the week, thus emphasizing the beginning of a new conception of God and a new religion, but it completely changed man's idea of worship. It changed man's approach to God, for as the early church developed, it saw no more need of priests and intermediaries; the approach to the Holy God was through Christ, His son, our risen Lord.

"He made all things new, giving new hopes, new inspirations, new songs for this life and new promises of eternal life to all who would believe in him, then and ever thereafter."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul:

"The resurrection did not mean for the disciples that they were to be especially favored in the circumstances of life. It meant a change, not immediately in the outward world, but in their minds and hearts. They were changed from men who had been discouraged, whose hearts had failed them, to men who were willing to bear all things, accomplish all things and go out into the Roman world transfigured within themselves.

"The fact that we are gathered here in this church on this Easter day does not mean that the world in general will be changed tomorrow. Easter Day does not change the outward circumstances of life, but the change may be in our own minds and hearts. Christ is risen, God reigns, Christ is just outside our hearts. He is waiting to perform the same miracle in you and in me that took place in the lives of the disciples."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford in Old South Church:

"Belief in life and in God's kingdom, with denial of death and this world save as fractions or phases of a larger whole, gives us courage, confidence and hope. We are free of worry, to do our best here. For we feel that God bears us on, through all that befalls us, in His strong arms, toward the home for which our hearts are restless here."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"Religion is fellowship with God. Religion is the perception that ultimate reality is trustworthy. We are religious when we put our trust in eternity; when we accept the momentous possibility that what is highest in spirituality is deepest in nature. . . .

"We have the experience of love forever; it is the one deathless, imperishable possession. We have it now, we have it forever. God has given love to His own to keep eternally; that is the certain, sure conclusion, enabling them to say, 'Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.' "

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Raven, of Cambridge, England, Chaplain to King George VI, in Trinity Church:

"Easter is the seal and guarantee to us children of mortality that death has been swallowed up in victory; Christ is risen indeed, and we now have our own immortality."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Payson Miller in the First Church in Roxbury:

"The resurrection that should take place within us in nothing very odd. It is what we were made for. Let each one look to a resurrection in his own life."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley in Arlington Street Church:

"Let us remove the film of blind materialism from our spiritual eye and behold the genius of man Jesus brought life and immortality to light, but only for those who can see."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 11

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Dinner Dance"	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce": dramatization	Richard Himber's Orch	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"20th Century Serenade"	"Changing England"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Capitol String Quartet
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45			"Names in the News"		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": drama	Paul Martin's music	Al Pearce and His Gang: Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Little Theater of Music": recordings	"The Monitor News"
8:15	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	Paul Martin's music	Richard Crooks, tenor: soloists; choir	"Studies in Contrast":	"Musical Mailbox"
8:30		"Music We Love"	symphony orchestra	"Singing Chef"	"Musical Mailbox"
8:45		"Music We Love"		Sport comment	"Around the Town"
9:00	Theater: Errol Flynn; J. Cooper in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer"	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater":	"Around the Town"
9:15		"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Now and Evermore"	Dance music
9:30		"National Forum": Sen. Gerry, Rhode Island	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Dance music
9:45			Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Columbia Workshop: drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:45		Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30	Glen Gray's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Glen Gray's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	F. Master's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	"About Us": music	"Musical Clock"	"Gergo and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Hillbilly music
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations": music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Keily	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": drama	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shipping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	"The Swingsters"
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Snidder	"Road of Life": sketch	"Manhatters": orch.	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters": drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	"Musical Varieties"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Farm News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Garden club	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:00	Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Northland Quartet	"Classical Album"
2:15	Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew, organist	"Classical Album"
2:30	Eton Boys	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	"Treasures in Melody"	"Classical Album"
2:45	"New Voices"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Meechy's String Band	Organ recital
3:00	News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conservatory recital	Sports reports
3:15	"Concert Hall"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports reports
3:30	"School of Tomorrow": network	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Gene Beecehr's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45		Weather; news	The Guiding Light"	Network talk	Sports reports
4:00	Network talk	B. U.-N. Y. U. debate on	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government reports	Sports reports
4:15	Women's talk	British-U. S. Alliance	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00	Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Singing Chef"	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	Music; "roundup"	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Talk, R. D. Grant	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	'Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	German band
7:30	Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Buck Nation
8:15				Louis Armstrong's Orch.	"The Swingsters"
8:30	Dick Powell; Billie	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only": George	N. E. Town Meeting:	Hans Buchwald and
8:45	Burke; music	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	"Is P. R. Democratic?"	Hour of Music
9:00	"We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Samuel Cohen; Thomas H. Mahony, speakers	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	Trust"; music		Glen Miller's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Orchestra; pianos				Variety Hour
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; J. Coogan;	Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
10:15	River's End"	network interviews	B. Grable; music	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
10:30	Harold L. Ickes,	"Lany Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45	Sec'y of Interior	School": variety	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey report	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

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OF THE UNITED STATES

April 10, 1939.

Thomas I. Parkinson

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Boston Baseball Teams Heading North—Local College Nines See Action This Week

Infield Settled as Bees Approach Closer to Home

BULLETIN

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10—The Bees today sold Johnny Dickshot outright to the Jersey City Club. Dickshot joined the Bees the past winter along with Al Todd for Ray Mueller.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10—Having knocked the sandy soil of Florida from their spiked shoes for another year, the Bees and Washington Senators made definite moves in the direction of North today. They stopped off in this Georgia city long enough to play another in their series of exhibition games. The place was familiar to most of the touring Boston scribes. The Red Sox, under John "Shono" Collins, did their spring training here in 1932 and then proceeded to finish a bad last in the American League.

After the game here this afternoon, the major leaguers were to board a late Seaboard Air Line train for Charlotte, N. C., where tomorrow they stage another nine-inning battle. The special reaches Charlotte early in the morning—before breakfast for most of the boys.

As the Washington series continued here, Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston club had a fairly clear picture of his infield. He is now certain he can depend on Tony Cuccinello for second base, which is really something. Without the stream-lined Italian at the middle bag, the Bees would have been forced to start the season with the Evansville rookie, Otto Huber. The youngster is good, but Stengel knows he can forget about the berth with Tony out there every day.

Veteran is Slow

The veteran is slow, yet he knows how to play those hitters and therefore covers as much ground as a more agile and inexperienced fielder. And he is a great fellow to have up there at the plate with important runs on the bases. Just before the team broke camp in Bradenton, Tony was limping around the clubhouse.

Eddie Miller is the shortstop, without opposition. Debs Garms is not the greatest defensive third sacker in the business, but he is the best the Bees have and at the same time is easily the club's leading hitter. The way Debs has been punching hits in the South, his mates are predicting that he will lead the National League this year. Don't be surprised if he does. He can do everything with a bat. Those pitchers are not fooling him very often. And the Texan made himself a hitter in 1938, with the coaching of the manager.

Elbie Fletcher has played more games at first base this spring than anyone else on the roster, but Stengel has hinted more than once that he will open the Phillie series April 18 with big Maxie West on there. The decision may be prompted by these final Washington games, and the last two contests in the city series with the Red Sox. Incidentally, next Saturday's meeting between the Bees and Red Sox is scheduled for National League Field. On the following afternoon the teams finish up at Fenway Park.

Wants a Slugger

Stengel has played along with Fletcher, but he keeps saying that a first baseman should be able to slug that ball. In this department, West has a better chance than Elbie.

Behind the regulars, Stengel will have Rabbit Warstler, Johnny Hill and Henry Majeski. Rabbit, of course, is insurance for every spot except first base. As a matter of fact, he can do something that the other infielders cannot do. He can go back for those Texas Leaguers. The Rabbit has always been able to rob the opposition of hits in short outfield territory. With him in there, and Johnny Cooney in center field, few balls would drop save behind the infield.

Hill will probably go back to the minors, although Casey contends that nothing definite will be announced until after the season has started. There is a heavy price tag on the Atlanta graduate, and unless he won a regular job, the figure would be much too high. The idea of having a $25,000 utility man on his club does not appeal to President Bob Quinn.

The boy who Stengel is waiting for is Majeski. In the few days the chunky Birmingham infielder was in uniform at Bradenton, Casey was impressed with his long hitting. He has power and gets around well enough in the field. The manager expects him back before May 1, which probably will be the signal for Hill's departure. However, the picture changes rapidly in this baseball game, and a man like Hill, who in 1938 led the Southern Association in batting and is always a slow starter, may yet win himself a job in the National League.

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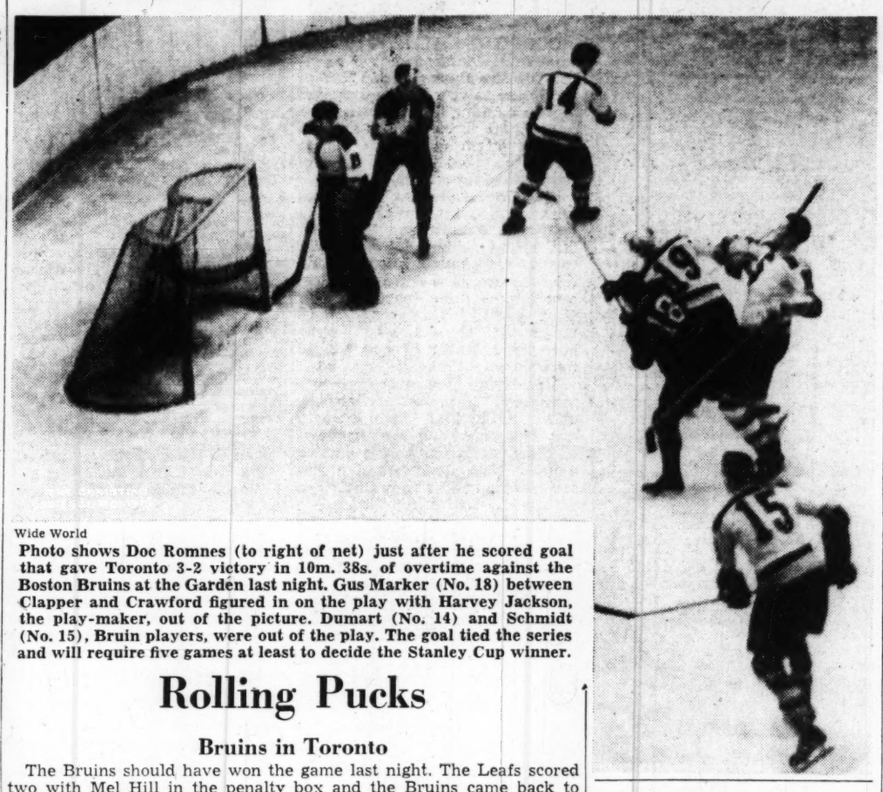
Goal That Sent Series to Five Games



Wide World

Photo shows Doc Romnes (to right of net) just after he scored goal that gave Toronto 3-2 victory in 10m. 38s. of overtime against the Boston Bruins at the Garden last night. Gus Marker (No. 18) between Clapper and Crawford figured in on the play with Harvey Jackson, the play-maker, out of the picture. Dumart (No. 14) and Schmidt (No. 15), Bruin players, were out of the play. The goal tied the series and will require five games at least to decide the Stanley Cup winner.

Rolling Pucks

Bruins in Toronto

The Bruins should have won the game last night. The Leafs scored two with Mel Hill in the penalty box and the Bruins came back to tie with both teams at full strength. That comeback should have given the Bruins the surge to win.

Now they go to Toronto and there, tomorrow and Thursday nights, the Bruins will have much heavier going than here. Before the home patrons the Leafs really fly and hand out rugged checks with much more ferocity than here. The Bruins will do very well to take one game on Toronto ice—unless mishaps force out Toronto players, of course.

Somehow Boston plays its best hockey when the game becomes a bodychecking affair. And yet the Bruins lapse into puck hounds every so often, particularly the defensemen. They shatter incoming attackers in great style for a while, and then resort to chasing phantom forwards and the fun starts.

Last night the Bruins fell into their outstanding fault of the season—slow to warm up. The Leafs were just waiting for some opportunity, and when Hill went off in that first period they flew into action. Dick Irvin sent Syl Apps to defense with Kampman, and had Metz, Chamberlain, and Drillon on the forward line.

The Bruins had their chance in the last five mintues of the opening session when Horner spent four of the five in the penalty box. They put on the pressure, but failed to click in the efficient manner of the Leafs. In the second period the Bruins really began to roll and were wearing down the visitors, particularly after scoring twice to tie the score.

The overtime goal was one of those things that so often happens in hockey. The Bruins had what margin of play there was to be had up to that time, but the fortunes of hockey sway rapidly, and when Jackson whipped a long pass from the left boards to Doc Romnes, uncovered to the right of the Bruin net, Brimsek had no chance and the game was over.

The game was way far and ahead of the opening encounter. The ice was fast and the air clear and the players reacted accordingly. It now looks as if the series is due to go the full seven games. Leafs proved conclusively in the two games here that they have enough to carry the locals to the utmost to win.

It is too bad that Capt. Cooney Weiland is not in condition. In the play-offs every break counts and with Jack Crawford off on penalty in the third period, Weiland got a break down the ice and had he been in shape he could have scored. Instead he was caught from behind and that failure to take advantage of a grand chance probably cost the game. Weiland is almost a certain scorer in front of a goalie.

Gordon Drillon has not shown to any particular advantage in this series. The Leaf high scorer has not been left unguarded much and he is not taking undue chances with the rough and ready Bruin defense. The really dangerous center men on both clubs, Apps and Chamberlain of Toronto and Cowley, Schmidt and Pettinger, took body beatings throughout. Perhaps Romnes will be regarded more seriously by the B's after that goal last night.

The Leafs cannot be as good as their predecessor teams, for the Bruins never would have overhauled a two-goal Toronto lead in the past.

Bingo Kampman charged wildly on both nights and came from Toronto territory out to center ice to hit at times. If he got away with that here he is likely to barge clear down to the Bruin net to flatten some puck carrier in Toronto.

One thing about Toronto and that is that Smythe surrounds the team and players with encouragement. He had Eddie Powers, the Syracuse coach, Ace Bailey, and King Clancy, former Leaf heroes, and others from Toronto on hand to bolster the morale. To the Bruins it is just another hockey game, to Toronto it is life itself.

Norman Lamport officiated in a manner to let the game go most of the way. He called only four penalties, two for Boston and two for Toronto. Don McFadyen had trouble with his linesman duties.

W. M.

Terrier Baseball Team Opens Season Wednesday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the weather would be more appropriate for football, the college baseball season gets under way locally this week when Rhode Island State visits Boston University at Nickerson Field, Riverside, Wednesday afternoon. Thursday Northeastern plays host to Lowell Textile, and Saturday Tufts goes to Riverside to meet B. U.

There is the possibility, of course, that either cold or rain may interfere with these games, as it has done with practice all spring. Hardly any of the teams are really ready for opening games at present, their outdoor work has been so little.

Southern Trip

Although these three games are the only ones scheduled to be played in this vicinity, Boston College also opens its season with a southern trip, while Harvard plays its first game in the Eastern Intercollegiate League Saturday at Columbia. B. C. will play four games in the warmer climate, the first coming Wednesday with Maryland, and the others as follows: Thursday, at Western Maryland; Friday, at Temple; and Saturday, at Villanova. Northeastern will also play a second game this week, and will meet Rhode Island in a return game at Kingston.

Floyd Stahl's Harvard nine was back in town today to continue practice following its three-game southern trip last week in which it won its first game 15—2 from the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Va., but lost the others 16—12 to North Carolina and 9—5 to Navy. Rain washed out an encounter scheduled for last Thursday with Georgetown. The Crimson's first home game will come on April 25th with B. U., and its first league home game on the 28th with Princeton.

Penn Is Winner

Cornell and Penn pried the lid off the Eastern League's season Saturday, with Penn emerging the victor 6—3. Penn finished last in the race last year, but is expected to be much stronger during the present campaign.

Dartmouth's varsity, defending league champions, found the going rocky last week, winning only one of four games. It defeated William and Mary 11—5, but lost a return game with the Indians 7—5, and to Maryland 10—0, and St. John's 3—2. Yale, which is now in its first southern trip in eight years, lost last Friday and Saturday to Richmond 11—0, and to Virginia 8—4.

Next Saturday Dartmouth begins defense of its title at Penn, while Yale opens with Penn on the 19th.

Huskies to Play This Week

Weather permitting, Northeastern's varsity baseball team will break right into full stride this week with a pair of games, the first at home Thursday with Lowell Textile, and the second at Kingston, Rhode Island, against the colorful Rams of Rhode Island State.

Although Coach Herb Gallagher has had very little chance to look over his prospects, a near-veteran array promises to give Northeastern one of its best seasons in history. Only three regulars were lost from last year's team which won 10 and lost 7.

Returning for action are Jim Connolly behind the bat, Ed Lovequist at first, Foxy Flumere at second, Sammy Swardlick at short, and Capt. Bill Little and Alex Struzziero in the outfield.

One outfield post, the pitching job, and the third base berth at present are open, but Gallagher has a flock of talent for the positions.

So good are several of the sophomores that some of the veterans will have to battle to hold their positions. This is particularly true in the outfield, while Sylvan Simon of Newton and Ed Colt of Roxbury threaten to gain starting posts.

At present the mound staff includes Dave Gerry of Topsfield, Charlie Loiselle of Springfield, and Charlie Foster of Lynn, all three of whom are likely to appear in competition this week.

Hollywood Gets Orsatti

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Ernie Orsatti, former Cardinal outfielder, officially became the property of the Hollywood Stars as Judge W. G. Bramham, supreme arbiter of the minor leagues, ruled that Rochester of the International League must sell him for the sum originally agreed upon by the respective clubs.

Because of a mix-up in telegrams, Orsatti recently was declared the property of the Sacramento club, a St. Louis farm. Judge Bramham reversed this ruling.

Dodgers Buy Pitcher

MACON, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Sale of Cletus Elwood Poffenberger, 23-year-old right handed pitcher, to the Brooklyn Dodgers was announced yesterday by the management of the Detroit Tigers. Poffenberger was scheduled to come from Beaumont, Texas to Greenville, S. C. to join the Dodgers.

Perry Takes Budge

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 10 (AP)—Don Budge suffered what officials here said was the worst defeat of his current professional tennis tour yesterday when he bowed to Fred Perry, 6—3, 6—3, before a crowd of 900. The victory gave Perry a count of five against Budge's 14 matches.

Events This Week

Monday, April 10

Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.

Wednesday, April 12

Boston University vs. Rhode Island State at Nickerson Field. (Baseball)

Northeastern vs. Huntington School at Huntington Field. (Freshman baseball)

Thursday, April 13

Northeastern vs. Lowell at Huntington Field. (Baseball)

Friday, April 14

Boston University interclass meet at Nickerson Field. (Track)

Saturday, April 15

Posse School at University Club.

N. E. A. A. A. U. senior low board diving, women; Massachusetts State 100-yard backstroke, women.

Boston University vs. Tufts at Nickerson Field. (Baseball)

Tufts vs. Amherst at Medford. (Track)

Harvard Freshmen vs. Tufts at Medford. (Baseball)

Harvard vs. Queen's Rugby Club at Cambridge. (Rugby)

Red Sox vs. Bees at National League Field.

Sunday, April 16

Red Sox vs. Bees at Fenway Park.

Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs in Stanley Cup play-off game at Garden in evening.

Opening-Day Fan

CYNTHIANA, Ky. (AP)—Charles Rickel claims to be the oldest baseball fan in the United States. He is 103 years old and hasn't missed an opening game in Cincinnati for the last half century.

Final Week of Training Begins for Red Sox Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 10—The Red Sox start the final week of their spring training season here today by playing another game in their series with the Cincinnati Reds. The two remaining contests with the National Leaguers will be played tomorrow in Petersburg, Va., and Wednesday in Roanoke, Va.

Manager Joe Cronin has just about decided that his four starting pitchers will be Jack Wilson and Jim Bagby, holdovers from the 1938 team that finished second to the Yankees, and Elden Auker and Dennis Galehouse, acquired in trades during the winter. Lefty Grove will be used as often as the 38-year-old southpaw feels capable of going to the mound.

Must Pick Four

"We've got a lot of pitchers who are in the same class," said Cronin today, "and it is necessary to pick four of them. It is not possible to have eight starting pitchers, for to be effective a man ought to pitch every fourth or fifth day."

Cronin has settled on Wilson, Bagby, Auker, and Galehouse, all righthanders, because of their past records and because they have pitched rather well this spring. If any one of them should get off to a bad start, Emerson Dickman, Joe Heving, Fred Ostermueller, and Woodrow Rich will be ready to step into a starting berth.

Desautels No. 1

With the selection of his starting quartet, Cronin's major problems have been solved. He has been alternating Gene Desautels and John Peacock in catching, but the former, who caught 108 games last season, rates as the No. 1 receiver. All the other positions were settled before the Red Sox went to spring training.

Until Cronin makes a decision, there probably will be considerable speculation as to who will pitch the opening game of the season against the Yankees in New York a week from tomorrow. Last year Cronin played a hunch and started Jim Bagby, a green-as-grass rookie. Bagby did not last the game, but he was the winning pitcher, and it would not be surprising if Cronin called on the cool Atlanta youth once again to give the Red Sox a winning start.

More than anything else, the Red Sox would like to find some promising young catchers. On all their farms there is not a single receiver who seems to have the makings of a good big leaguer . . . Billy Evans, chief of the Red Sox farm system, has prepared a party for the writers traveling with the team here today . . . Red Sox baserunners have been showing up Wally Berger's weak throwing arm on hits to left . . . Joe Cronin uses a heavy bat in the spring and he practices placing the ball. When the season opens he will use a lighter bat and go for distance more often.

British Poloists Win in Overtime

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (AP)—Forced to play an extra period, Great Britain's international polo team scored an 11-to-10 victory over the Western All-Stars yesterday before a crowd of 3,500. Gerald Balding, captain of the visiting team, hit a backhand shot through the goal posts to break the deadlock in the ninth chukker.

Each side contributed spectacular shots, with Cecil Smith, No. 2 man for Western four, hitting one in from 80 yards downfield. The Americans were leading in the eighth period until Eric Tyrrell-Martin drove through the uprights in the last seconds of play to tie.

The victory made two in a row for Great Britain. The third and last game of the series will be played April 16.

Fesler Coaching Harvard Practice

Harvard's spring football practice will be under the coaching of Wes Fesler for the next few days.

Head Coach Dick Harlow was forced to give up coaching for awhile because of illness.

Busy Brownie —By Pap'

"Buck" NEWSOM
— THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS' COLORFUL MOUND STAR !!
20 VICTORIES
ALL BY MYSELF, TOO !!
HE WON 20 GAMES FOR THE SEVENTH PLACE BROWNS LAST YEAR
SO THEY'RE WORLD CHAMPIONS, ARE THEY ?
BUCK EQUALLED THE AMERICAN LEAGUE MARK BY FANNING SIX YANKEES IN A ROW
PAP'

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Buck Newsom thrives on attention. One way or another, he manages to get it. He'll go to any trouble to attract the spotlight.

Newsom is one of those ball players who simply cannot be on the scene without attracting attention. With a world of natural pitching ability, he is as good as he wants to be. The trouble is that he needs inspiration to make him a great pitcher.

In his spotted career he has performed some prodigious feats on the mound. His trick of turning in 20 victories for the seventh-place Browns last year was one of them. The feat takes on added importance when you consider that only one other pitcher in the American League last season attained 20-game status—Red Ruffing, who won 21 for the world-champion Yankees.

The odd twist is that Newsom could pile up such a record with the Browns, whereas he was only so-so in 1937 with the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox, the latter a third-place team with batting power.

—Pap'

Semi-Pro Baseball

NEW YORK, N. Y. (AP)—Twenty-five district semi-pro baseball tournaments to be staged between June 20 and July 7 throughout the United States have been approved by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Before June 1 approximately 700 district tournaments are to be established, Ray Dumont, President of the Congress, announced. Champion clubs will qualify directly into one of the 48 state tournaments that will take place between July 8-25.

Most district events will be held four days throughout the Nation, July 1-4, and each district winner will be awarded a trophy in addition to the major share of the prize money.

The appointment of district organizers included:

East—John Fortunato, Lewiston, Maine; G. Reid Pierce, Irvine, Warren County, Pa.; N. Normand Nicholas, Lowell, Mass.; Charles E. Baum, Sunbury, Pa.; Robert E. Mallozzi, Stamford, Conn.; Lawson Cohen, Huntington Station, N. Y.; Joseph Conley, Portland, Maine; Joseph A. Gendron, Laconia, N. H.; Robert Dion, Nashua, N. H.; Stanton Sherman Wiscasset, Maine; Charles Wilson, Kennebunk, Maine.

Ski Race Postponed To Coming Week End

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., April 10 (AP)—A 42-mile-an-hour gale, later rising to 76, and a blinding three-inch snow squall forced postponement until next week end of the American Inferno, a four-mile ski race from the summit of Mount Washington to Pinkham Notch.

A large crowd of winter sports fans had gathered over Saturday and Sunday for the contest in which 40 top-ranking skiers were entered. The race will be run either next Saturday or Sunday, the definite date to be fixed later.

The affair was inaugurated in 1933. It has not been run since 1934, because of poor snow conditions.

Around The Hub

Golf Schedules

Two of the local four-ball leagues—Metropolitan and Boston—have announced their schedules for the coming season. The former, with South Shore in the role of defending champion, will open April 23 with Bear Hill at Thorny Lea, Norfolk at Tedesco, Salem at Bellevue, Sandy Burr at Trapelo, and Framingham at South Shore. The latter will begin April 18, with Woodland's defending champions at Belmont, Blue Hill at Wollaston, Commonwealth at Oakley, Brae Burn at Wellesley, and Charles River at Winchester.

* * *

The Red Sox have failed to uphold the what has been called in some circles "superiority of the American League," judging from results of their spring series with the National League power-house, Cincinnati . . . In 10 games between the two clubs, the boys from the senior circuit have taken seven from the Croninmen, including a 13-5 victory Saturday at Greensboro, N. C., and a 7-5 win yesterday at Durham, N. C. . . . Manager Cronin's main trouble seems to be pitching . . . Lefty Grove is the only flinger who has not taken a pounding . . . The Bees and Senators were rained out Saturday at Orlando . . . Yesterday the Senators won 12-7 . . . The Red Sox play the Reds again today at Rocky Mount, N. C., while the Bees and Senators continue their series at Savannah, Ga.

* * *

Although Penn's trackmen took eight first places to Dartmouth's seven, the Indians outscored the Quakers 75 2-3 to 59 1-3 in a dual meet at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday.

* * *

The Boys' Clubs of Boston's 16th annual basketball tournament continued into its second week today, with first-round trials still being played. This set-up is due to the record number of 304 teams which have entered the race. Fifteen games have been scheduled for every night this week except Friday.

* * *

New England lacrosse teams didn't fare so well over the week end at Annapolis. Navy defeated Harvard 14-0, and St. John's won from Dartmouth 11-5.

* * *

The Boston Olympics went down to defeat before the Valleyfield Braves 7-3 in their final game of the season Saturday night. A crowd of 10,472 persons was on hand, which brought the season's total home attendance for the O's to 330,292, which breaks all records for the Hub for amateur games, and which might even set an amateur hockey record for the country.

G. C.

Tiger Football Starts

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10 (AP)—Sixty candidates, including 13 lettermen, were expected to answer Coach Tad Wieman's call for the start of Princeton spring football practice on Fitzpatrick Field today. Drills will be held until April 29.

Capt. Bob Tierney, tackle from Pearl River, N. Y., heads the list of lettermen.

For the freshmen, the drill will be a continuation of a pre-vacation practice session that consisted mainly of fundamentals.

Port Arthur Qualifies

SASKATOON, Sask. (CP)—Port Arthur Bear Cats advanced to the Allan Cup hockey final by trouncing Kimberley Dynamiters 5—2 here in the fourth game of the best-of-five Western Canada Senior Hockey finals.

Beaten 6—5 after overtime in the first game, the Thunder Bay champions rallied to edge out a 2—1 win in the second and then overwhelmed a weakened Dynamiter squad 13—2 in the third.

Oshawa Generals Win

TORONTO, April 10 (CP)—After dropping the first game of their Eastern Junior hockey final, Oshawa Generals moved into the last Memorial Cup round Friday night against Edmonton Roamers by taking a 4-2 win from Verdun Maple Leafs for their second-straight victory. The junior series for the Canadian championship will open here tonight.

Class B Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—Frank Campbell of the Larchmont Yacht Club, retained his Class B one-design dinghy sailing championship over the week end. Campbell, sailing in Felix with Mrs. Campbell, dominated the last six races of the two-day series, scoring 158 points for another victory.

Von Cramm Wins

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 10 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm yesterday scored the first important triumph of his tennis comeback in defeating Don McNeill of Oklahoma City in the finals of the Egyptian men's singles championship, 7—5, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2.

P. G. A. Tournament

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The Professional Golfers Association has set July 9 to 15 for the National P. G. A. championship tournament. The tournament will be played at Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, Long Island, about three miles from the World's Fair.

Maple Leafs Back in Stanley Cup Picture—Cards Win 12 of 13 Recent Games

Doc Romnes' Overtime Goal Spells Defeat for Bruins

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto chances for the Stanley Cup visibly loomed on the horizon last night when Doc Romnes relayed a play from Harvey Jackson and Gus Marker at 10m. 38s. of overtime to beat the Boston Bruins, 3 to 2, at the Boston Garden last night. There were 16,589 fans at the game. It was the second game of the best four out of seven and the series scene shifted to Toronto home ice for two games with the teams tied at one victory each.

Faster Game

The game was much faster and harder played than the opener with better ice and playing conditions. Toronto went into an early lead in the first period when Mel Hill, Boston winger, drew a two-minute penalty. The Leafs stormed into Boston territory and banged two goals past Frank Brimsek, Murph Chamberlain scoring the first with Kampman and Drillon assisting at 8:55 and Syl Apps got the second at 9:29 in a play with Nick Metz and Drillon. Horner had two penalties later in the period, but the B's were unable to capitalize.

In the second session the locals really put on the pressure and Turk Broda was beaten twice to tie the score. Conacher was given a chance in combination with Bill Cowley and Flash Hollett at 15:05 to be followed at 16:18 by Hill who was set up by Cowley and Eddie Shore. Those two goals temporarily took the steam out of the Toronto confidence.

Lacked Polish

Through most of the third period and the early overtime the Bruins outplayed the Leafs, but were lacking in polish around the nets. Broda was superb on Boston chances. The Leafs did not have so many shots on the net as the Bruins, but their shots were the more dangerous in that they were more finished around the nets. Cooney Weiland had the best scoring chance of the period when his team was shorthanded due to a penalty to Crawford. He broke clear, but not being in condition to speed up the ice, was caught from behind by Syl Apps.

Great Moment

Central Press
Royal congratulations, the glittering cup that all the football world knows about, and the roaring tribute of a mighty crowd, climax a soccer captain's career.

Hockey Title to Cleveland

CLEVELAND, April 10 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons won the International-American Hockey League championship, Saturday, defeating the Philadelphia Ramblers in the last game of the league's playoff series, 1 to 0.

The victory was the third for Cleveland in a three-of-five final series. The Barons won the first game at Philadelphia and the Ramblers won the second three. Then the Barons scored shutouts here Thursday night and Saturday night.

The only goal Saturday night was netted by big George Patterson, Cleveland center in the second period. He took the puck at mid-ice and worked his way through the Philadelphia defense alone.

He zig-zagged 10 feet in front of Goalie Bert Gardiner and whizzed in a backhand shot for an unassisted score.

A crowd of 11,421 saw the game.

Philadelphia, leaders of the Eastern Division, in a regular season entered the finals by defeating Hershey.

Cleveland, fifth in the percentage standings, beat Springfield and Providence to qualify for the title round.

It was Cleveland's first pro title since the initial year of hockey here in 1929-30, when the locals won the crown in the old International League.

Galan Likes Cubs' Chances

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—You don't hear the Chicago Cubs singing the blues, even though three players—an expensive shortstop, outfielder, and pitcher—are unknown quantities eight days before the National League race starts.

And the reason for their unabashed optimism in the face of hardships, says Augie Galan, the ailing outfielder, is because the league champions have the rookies to fill the gaps.

Question Mark

Galan, tan and lean, returned yesterday from training with the Cubs with a swollen knee. This puts him in the question-mark class along with Dick Bartell, $24,000-a-year shortstop now here receiving treatment, and Dizzy Dean, of the celebrated $185,000 arm.

"If I can't play for a while," said Galan, "this Jim Gleeson can take over in fine style. He's been looking great this spring, has a fine arm, is fast and hits well. I think he's ready for the majors." (The Cubs bought Gleeson, who is 26, from Newark of the International League last year.)

"At short, we've got Steve Mesner. (Another rookie, 21 years old.) He has been improving rapidly in the field lately and his hitting has been fine all along. Then, we've got a young pitcher named Gene Lillard, who should get going. All the boys think he's set for a season, and I'm sure Manager Gabby Hartnett feels the same.

Got Power

"It's a great ball club. We've got power—more than we had last season—and I think a much stronger team."

Hartnett sent Dean to the mound yesterday for the first time this spring, using him two innings against the St. Louis Browns at San Antonio. The big right-hander issued two walks, allowed three hits, and gave up two runs, both of which were unearned.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Dick Metz shoots 72-hole score of 284 to win $1,200 first prize in "Land of the Sky" Open Golf Tournament and lead money winners for winter season with total of $5,586.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Frank Strafaci defeats Bobby Dunkelberger, 1 up, in 36-hole match to retain North and South Amateur Golf Title.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm wins Egyptian Tennis Championship, beating Don McNeill, 7—5, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2, in final.

NEW ORLEANS—Cy Blanton pitches no-hit game for Pittsburgh in exhibition against Cleveland, letting only one man reach first as Pirates win, 6-0.

BOSTON—Toronto Maple Leafs defeat Boston Bruins, 3-2, in overtime to tie up Stanley Cup final hockey play-off series at one victory each.

CLEVELAND—Cleveland Barons win International-American League Hockey Championship, beating Philadelphia Ramblers, 1-0, to win play-off series, 3-1.

NEW YORK—Chicago's 124th Field Artillery team wins National Senior Indoor Polo Championship for West for first time, beating Evergreen Farms of Red Bank, N. J., in second game, 14-8; Pegasus Club, Rockleigh, N. J., and Blue Hill Farms, Media, Pa., win junior and Sherman Memorial titles.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Bermuda team of International one-design yachts gains second straight victory over U. S. quartet, 23¼ points to 13.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	3	2	16	12
Hershey	2	3	12	16

(Hershey eliminated)

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6

(Syracuse eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	0	10	4
Providence	0	2	4	10

(Providence eliminated)

Series E (Final)

Cleveland	3	1	9	6
Philadelphia	1	3	6	9

Results April 8
Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 0.
(Cleveland Wins Title.)

Pacific Coast League

Results April 8
Hollywood 6, Portland 1.
Seattle 7, San Diego 4.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 3.

Results April 9
First Games
Oakland 8, San Francisco 1.
Portland 8, Hollywood 5.
San Diego 5, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 10, Sacramento 2.
Second Games—Seven Innings
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 4.
San Diego 5, Seattle 1.
Oakland 9, San Francisco 8.
Portland 12, Hollywood 8.

College Fencing

Dartmouth 9, Marquette 8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Black Hawks took one-game lead over Toronto Maple Leafs with 2-1 victory in third game of Stanley Cup hockey finals.

Everton Holds Chelsea, 2-0

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Smashing ahead in its drive for the English Football League title Saturday, Everton blanked Chelsea 2-0 at Stamford Bridge. The pacemakers with 50 points, now lead Wolverhampton Wanderers by eight, Preston overcoming the Wolves 4-2.

It was Everton's second victory in the Easter holiday series but the Wanderers were idle Friday. Derby County lost a great opportunity of overhauling the runnersup by finishing at Liverpool on the short end of a 2-1 score.

Chesterfield and Sheffield United, joint holders of second place in the Second Division, moved a little closer to Blackburn Rovers, trounced 4-0 at Norwich. Chesterfield drew 2-2 at Southampton and Sheffield United and Bury played a 1-1 tie.

Although the season has a month to go, Barnsley clinched the championship of the Third Division's Northern Section by a 2-1 verdict over Wrexham.

Putting up a game fight to avoid relegation to junior status, Raith Rovers edged out a 3-2 decision over Aberdeen in Scottish football. Albion Rovers, also in the danger zone, held Clyde to a scoreless draw at Shawfield Park to improve their position.

Leading teams were defeated with the exception of the champion Rangers, held to a 1-1 draw by Queen of the South at Dumfries. Hibernians downed Celtic by the only goal scored at Easter Road while Hearts lost 4-1 at Kilmarnock. Hearts now share fourth place in the standing with Falkirk.

In Second Division play Alloa trimmed Dumbarton 2-1 to go into undisputed possession of second place behind Cowdenbeath already certain of promotion at the end of the season.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Big Scene

LONDON—The eagerly awaited soccer match between Wolverhampton Wanderers, from the Midlands, and Portsmouth, from the South, at the Wembley Stadium here, Saturday, April 29, goes into history as the sixty-third Final for the Football Association Challenge Cup.

This is the big scene of the season. And maybe you can visualize it at this very moment—the vast arena crammed to capacity with 100,000 leather-throated "fans" from all parts of the country, the massed bands marching back and forth, the white goal-posts picked out stark and clear on the field of brilliant green—and then the sway of a crowd cheering like thunder as the teams run out from the dressing rooms onto the pitch.

Picture

To present the picture absolutely at its best, let us say that the King is present, to shake hands with the players and officials as the teams line up opposite one another in two proud ranks before the kick-off. This little ceremony ended, the referee calls the captains together in the middle of the field and spins a coin. The skipper who forecasts "heads" or "tails" correctly points to the end that he chooses to defend, the elevens settle into their positions. A shrill blast on the whistle. The great game is on.

And all this, with all that goes before it, because the Executive Committee of the Football Association passed a brief and prosaically worded resolution on July 20, 1871. Namely, "that it is desirable that a challenge cup should be established in connection with the Association, for which all teams are invited to compete."

The first competition attracted 15 entrants, and the names of most of them make unfamiliar reading to present-day fans. Here they are: Barnes, Civil Service, Clapham Rovers, Hitchin, Maidenhead, Marlow, Donington School, (Spalding) Wanderers, Hampstead Heathens, Harrow Chequers, Reigate Priory, Royal Engineers, Upton Park, Crystal Palace and Queen's Park (Glasgow). All of them amateur sides and nearly all of them long since extinct.

First Won by Pros

In 1882-83, when Blackburn Olympic defeated the Old Etonians in the twelfth final by two goals to one at The Oval, here, the Cup was won for the first time by a professional side. And amateurs have never handled it since, except to look at it with awe. Though a great number of them start off on the quest for it each year.

As a matter of fact, the cup which now shimmers in the front of the Royal Box on Final Day is not the old original. For that was stolen out of a shop window at Birmingham when it was being displayed there after Aston Villa's victory in 1895. The present "pot," worth about £25 as silver and £25,000 as an income-spinner to a side that wins it, is the third of the line. The second having been presented in 1910 to Lord Kinnaird, a great soccer player and administrator, as a souvenir of 21 years' valuable service to the game. The present trophy was made by a Bradford firm of silversmiths, and, by an appropriate coincidence, Bradford City was the first club to have its name engraved on it.

Since soccer was resumed after the World War, the superiority of Northern and Midland clubs over those from the South has been proved beyond argument. Cardiff City took the prize to Wales for the first time in 1927, Tottenham Hotspur (London) won it for the second time in 1921, and The Arsenal (London) was victorious in 1930 and 1936. And that is the full extent of the South's success in the past two decades.

Pittsburgh Approaching Top in League Standing

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Leaders are being shuffled as fast in the Grapefruit League as they are in Europe and the St. Louis Cardinals, who have won 12 of their 13 games in the last two weeks, took over the throne today.

They scored 46 runs on 50 hits in two days and even if the opposition was Catawba College and a patchwork Gastonia, N. C., nine (which it was) such a record "ain't hay."

But don't be deceived because the real thunder in the southern baseball storm right now is being manufactured by the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Unpredictable

Pie Traynor's unpredictable crew won all its games last week, too, and 10 out of 11 in the last two weeks. The difference is that Pittsburgh is playing major league opponents and St. Louis isn't.

Cy Blanton pitched a no-hitter against the Cleveland Indians yesterday. He gave only one base on balls in nine innings and just three solid blows were struck by the Tribe. All went foul. Last Tuesday he scattered six hits through seven frames against the St. Louis Browns.

And the Pirates have been bombing. They got three home runs one day in beating the Browns, 14-1. They got six another day beating the Chicago White Sox, 16-14. And Johnny Rizzo got two himself to lick the Browns on another day, 7-4.

Lose to Pirates

The previous week's boss of the Grapefruit stand, the New York Giants, played only two games in the last seven days and lost both—one of them a 1-0 affair to the Pirates.

Cleveland collapsed right into the cellar by losing three of five games. Besides going hitless yesterday, the Indians were held to two safeties by a couple of Mobile, Ala., hurlers and got only four and five in a couple of their other games.

All of the major league clubs now have said farewell to their training bases and will start pulling into the big top Friday. Furthermore, they will reach home for the first time with all hands on deck. The last two holdouts, Paul Waner of the Pirates and Don Heffner of the Browns, signed yesterday.

Grapefruit Standing

	Intraleague Won	Lost	Interleague Won	Lost	Total Won	Lost
St. Louis Cardinals	3	2	8	4	20	7
New York Yankees	0	0	7	6	18	7
New York Giants	0	1	6	3	10	4
St. Louis Browns	0	0	9	6	13	7
Pittsburgh Pirates	2	3	4	1	12	7
Chicago Cubs	3	1	7	5	12	7
Philadelphia Athletics	2	2	2	1	14	9
Cincinnati Reds	5	3	10	7	15	10
Detroit Tigers	1	2	9	6	11	8
Chicago White Sox	1	0	6	7	10	9
Washington Senators	2	1	3	6	8	7
Brooklyn Dodgers	4	4	8	7	12	11
Boston Red Sox	0	0	5	11	12	13
Philadelphias Phillies	0	0	3	8	9	12
Boston Bees	1	4	3	6	6	10
Cleveland Indians	2	3	0	3	7	13

Tarzan Brown Sets Mark In Syracuse Run

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—Plugging along at a tireless pace wore down competition, Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, dark-skinned Narragansett Indian runner, won the sixth annual Chittenango-Syracuse marathon Saturday and set a new record for the 16.4-mile course.

Brown, winner of the 1936 Boston Marathon, took the lead near the half-way mark and never was headed, racing home 200 yards ahead of Bob Rankin, former Canadian Olympic star from Hamilton, Ont., in 1h. 28h. 45s.

Russell George, Onondaga Indian who set a mark of 1h. 31m. 27s. in winning the 1938 grind, finished third.

Both Rankin and George bettered the latter's old record, but they were unable to keep pace with the fast-stepping Brown, who crossed the finish line with a burst of speed that indicated plenty of reserve power.

Clarence De Mar, the 52-year-old Keene, N. H., veteran who seven times has showed his heels to the nation's best distance runners in the Boston Marathon, finished 15th.

The first 15 to finish:

First, Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.; second, Bob Rankin, Hamilton, Ont.; third, Russell George, Nedrow, N. Y.; fourth, Ray Trail, Hogansburg, N. Y.; fifth, Ed Morton, Hamilton, Ont.; sixth, Robert Lang, Syracuse; seventh, Bob Wilding, Toronto, Ont.; eighth, Frank Darrah, Norfolk, Mass.; ninth, Walter Liddiard, Syracuse; 10th, William Collier, Georgetown, Ont.; 11th, Fred Bristof, Toronto, Ont.; 12th, Fred McGlone, Norfolk, Mass.; 13th, Joseph Wood, Amsterdam, N. Y.; 14th, Frank Mann, Norfolk, Mass.; 15th, Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H. Time 1h. 28m. 45s.

New Record Made By Doris Brennan

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Doris Brennan, swimming for the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., clipped a fifth of a second off the women's national 100-yard breaststroke record Saturday when she was timed in 1m., 18.4s. during a meet of the Whitinsville Swimming Association.

Loraine Fischer of the New York Women's Swimming Association was second and Barbara Hildreth of Posse School, Weston, third.

New England Amateur Athletic Union officials, who conducted the meet, said the record was 1m. 18.6s., established by Elsie Petri at Atlantic Beach, L. I., July 4, 1937.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 9

At Baton Rouge, La.: Chicago (A) 8, New York (N) 6.
At San Antonio, Texas: Chicago (N) 13, St. Louis (A) 4.
At Orlando, Fla.: Washington (A) 12, Boston (N) 7.
At Durham, N. C.: Cincinnati (N) 7, Boston (A) 5.
At New Orleans, La.: Pittsburgh (N) 6 Cleveland (A) 0.
At Nashville, Tenn.: Philadelphia (N) 12, Nashville (SA) 9.
At Fort Benning, Ga.: Philadelphia (N) 2nds 9, Fort Benning 1.
At Asheville, N. C.: St. Louis (N) 7, Asheville (PL) 1.
At Macon, Ga.: Detroit (A) 3, Brooklyn 1.
At Little Rock, Ark.: New York (A) 8, Little Rock (SA) 0.
At Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta (SA) 5, Philadelphia (A) 3.
At Birmingham, Ala.: Philadelphia (A) 2nds 4, Birmingham (SA) 1.
At Memphis, Tenn.: New York (N) 2nds 10, Memphis (SA) 2.

American League Soccer

At New York: Brookhattan 3, Baltimore S. C. 2.
At Brooklyn: Brooklyn Hispanos 3, New York Americans 0.
At Kearny, N. J.: Kearny Scots-Americans 3, St. Mary's Celtics 2.
At Kearny, N. J.: Kearny Irish-Americans 7, Baltimore Germans 2.

College Lacrosse

Navy 14, Harvard 0.
St. John's 11, Dartmouth 5.
Maryland 18, Penn State 2.
Mount Washington 7, Princeton 3.

College Track

Dartmouth 75⅔, Pennsylvania 59⅓.
North Carolina 69⅔, Princeton 58⅓.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	4	3	14	12
Rangers	3	4	12	14

(Rangers eliminated)

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	1	1	6	0
Americans	0	2	0	6

(Americans eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	2	5	8

(Canadiens eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	2	1	10	8
Detroit	1	2	8	10

(Detroit eliminated)

Stanley Cup Final

(Best 4 of 7 Games)

Boston	1	1	4	4
Toronto	1	1	4	4

Result April 9
Toronto 3, Boston 2, 10m. 38s. overtime.

College Tennis

Yale 5, Navy 4.
Loyola (Baltimore) 8, Boston University 1.

U. S. Skippers Lose Again In Bermuda Races

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 10 (AP)—Bermuda's team of international one-design yachts gained its second straight victory over the United States quartet Saturday in their annual series 23¼ points to 13. The Bermudians won the opener Thursday, 20¼ to 16.

Sailing over a 12½-mile course in a brisk 15 to 20-mile wind, the Bermudians had the better of everything from the start to the finish. Joseph L. Merrill's Feather, piloted by Bill Cox, was the only American yacht to make a showing. It came in third after leading part of the way on the second time around the triangular course. Feather couldn't hold its own on the final run to the finish and was passed by two Bermuda racers, Jim Pearman's Zephyr and Bayard Dill's Coquette.

Zephyr led the fleet home with an elapsed time of 1h. 53m. Coquette was three seconds behind while beating Feather by four seconds. Behind them came Vincent Frith's Bermuda entry, Teaser, in 1h. 53m. 20s., Donaldl G. Miller's Brendy, the second United States yacht to finish, in 1h. 54m. .02s., Roderick Williams' Undine of Bermuda, 1h. 54m. 24s., Robert M. Stanley's Grilse, United States, 1h. 54m. 56s., and Herman F. Whiton's Ginch, United States, 1h. 55m.

Metz Leading Money Winner Of Pros' Winter Golf Tour

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 10 (AP)—The big winner of the 1939 winter golf tour is Dick Metz, 27-year-old Chicago professional, who has pocketed $5,585 since Jan. 1.

Of his total winnings, $1,200 represented top prize money in the Asheville open tournament, which he won yesterday with a thrilling stretch finish.

Three Courses

Metz had a 72-hole aggregate of 284 for the tournament, played over three Asheville courses. His last round par 72 gave him a one-stroke lead.

Bracketed behind him in second place with 285's were Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., the 54-hole leader, and Johnny Revolta, of Evanston, Ill.

Revolta had two bits of trouble during the tournament that possibly cost him victory. The first round he took six strokes on a hole, after getting on a par 3 green. Yesterday one of his drives hit a spectator and caromed into the bushes, causing him to play a safety shot.

Hogan and Revolta were two strokes ahead of the next group, Gene Kunes of Philadelphia, Jimmy Thomson, of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., and Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, who finished with 287's.

Last Stop

Asheville was the last stop on the winter tour.

Besides Metz, other leading money winners were: Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., $4,632; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $4,497; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $4,440; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., $4,262; E. J. Harrinson, Oak Park, Ill., $4,159; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $3,679; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $3,325; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,804; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., $2,746; Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Tex., $2,144.

College Baseball

Princeton 4, Lafayette 1.
Brown 6, Rutgers 0.
St. John's 3, Dartmouth 2.
Columbia 3, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Navy 9, Harvard 5.
Georgetown 6, Vermont 3.
University of Virginia 8, Yale 4.
Long Island University 6, Mass. State 4.

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Saturday's sales 1,640,570
1939 volume to date 72,027,827
1938 volume to date 66,142,810

Market Rallies Fractions to 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Stocks took on rallying ammunition in today's market and retrieved fractions to more than 2 points of recently lost territory.

Dealings, fast enough after the opening to put the ticker tape behind for a while, slowed as the session proceeded. Prices, however, were around the best in most cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

European news was still far from promoting market optimism, but some speculative forces shifted to the recovery side, brokers said, on the belief securities had been substantially oversold in last week's sharp relapse and that, war or no war, a technical come-back was at least a probability.

Aiding sentiment a bit was the fact nothing startling happened abroad over the week end, contrary to the fears of those who threw commitments overboard in the heaviest Saturday selling in nearly two years. Unloading of impaired margin accounts in the forenoon apparently was not particularly disturbing.

Early sizable buying orders from overseas were reported by commission houses with foreign connections. London, Amsterdam, and Paris markets were closed for the last of the Easter holidays.

Prominent shares in the rising division included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Great Northern, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Edging forward in the curb were Fairchild Aviation, Bell Aircraft, American Gas, Lake Shore, Brazilian Traction, and Lockheed.

Bond Trend Uneven

Bond prices moved irregularly higher today with rail and steel issues leading the advancing divisions.

Gains of a point or more were recorded for the most active bonds as the session neared its close, but volume was moderate.

U. S. Treasury issues slipped as much as 10-32 point on medium-sized transactions.

Among leaders in the advance were Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Rock Island General 4s, Erie 5s of '75, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Although International Telephone 5s and International Hydro-Electric 6s advanced fractionally, declines were shown by some other utilities, among them Commonwealth Edison 3½s and American Water Works 6s.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 6s gained 6 points upon announcement that the company and New York City had agreed upon details for transit unification.

Latin-American bonds in general advanced, while most of the rest of the foreign list declined.

Brazil's Bank Fixes Rate for Milreis

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10 (AP)—The Bank of Brazil today fixed the official buying rate for the dollar at 16.5 milreis (about .06 cents a milreis as compared with the current quotation of .0585).

Under a decree announced by the Government Saturday night, this figure can be altered later.

It will be the rate at which the Bank of Brazil will purchase the 30 per cent of foreign exchange over which the Government retained control under the decree which freed from such control 70 per cent of all remittances abroad.

It appeared that private banks might put the free rate at around 17.8 milreis to the dollar.

Wheat Values Show Fractional Losses

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Wheat traders were less alarmed over the European situation today and prices declined fractionally.

In contrast with Saturday's unusually active session, with foreign buying diverted into North American markets because European exchanges were closed, today's trade was comparatively quiet. Rainy weather over the domestic wheat belt and slow export demand induced scattered but persistent selling some of which was characterized as profit taking.

Wheat closed ¼-¾ lower than Saturday, May 68¾-⅞, July 68-68⅛; corn ⅛-¼ down, May 47¾-⅞, July 49⅜; oats ⅛-¼ lower.

Leading Copper Producers Cut Prices ½c a Pound

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Leading producers today reduced domestic copper ½ cent a pound to 10 cents, thereby meeting the reduction made last week by American Smelting & Refining Co.

It was the first general slash in the price of domestic metal since last May 19, when it hit a low of nine cents a pound from which quotations have been steadily rising.

Producers did not follow the smelting company's lead until this morning when Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., cut its price. Within two hours, all the other leading producers had met the new quotations.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott L (1.60a)	9	54	53⅝	53⅝	−2⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	8	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	23	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅝
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (¼g)	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¼
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	15	49	45½	49	+3½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	9	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
10	7⅞	Alaska Jun (1)	47	7⅝	7¼	7¼	− ⅝
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	15	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
14⅞	6½	Alleg pf $30 ww	38	7¼	6⅛	7¼	+ ⅝
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	19	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
19	9	Alleg pr pf	7	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	40	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ¾
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	3	7	7	7	
193	153	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	155	151½	155	+2
13⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (½)	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	Allied Mls (¾e)	9	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅜
11⅜	6¼	Allied Stores	49	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
70	58	Allied St pf (5)	6	56⅜	55	55	−3
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	39	30⅛	28½	30	+1¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha P Cm(¼)	3	15	12¾	15	+2¼
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	3	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	51	Amerada Cp (2)	21	51	50½	51	
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	17	16½	16½	
17¾	11	Am Bk N (.20g)	12	11½	11	11½	+ ½
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	8	35	33¼	35	+1½
100⅝	83⅞	Am Can (4)	8	85	83½	85	+1⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	Apr 8
35	18	Am Car & Fdy	20	19⅝	18	19⅜	+1⅝
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	4	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	12	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
115⅛	112	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	M'r 9
122¾	115	Am Chicle (4a)	4	115½	115	115	Apr 8
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	6	51⅞	51½	51½	+ ¼
11⅛	6¾	Am Com Alco	16	7	5¾	7	+ ¼
10½	7	Am Crystal Sug	6	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	9	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	52	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	Am & F P $6 pf	3	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ¼
20⅜	13	Am & F P $7 pf	4	13	12¼	12¾	− ¼
9¾	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5¼	5	5¼	
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13	13	13	+1
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	3½	3	3⅛	+ ¼
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
46⅞	43	Am Hom P(2.40)	7	43	42	42	−1⅛
2	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	16½	16½	
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	10	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ½
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	10	16½	14½	16½	+2⅛
79½	49	Am Locomot pf	6	50	49⅞	50	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	31	11¾	11	11½	+ ½
4½	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
40⅛	28	Am Metal (¼g)	1	28	27½	28	
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	−4⅝
7	3¾	Am Power & Lt	84	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	3	35	33	35	+3
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	10	30	28	30	+2
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	129	11¾	10⅝	11⅜	+1⅛
22¾	12¼	Am Roll Mill	60	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	− ¼
72½	53½	Am Roll Mill pf	3	53	52	52	−1½
15⅞	12	Am Saf R (1.20)	12	12	11⅜	11½	− ½
20	11¾	Am Seat (½e)	5	11⅛	10⅞	11	−1
53⅝	35⅜	Am Sm & R (1g)	38	38¾	35½	38¾	+2¼
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 4
64½	60	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62⅜	62	62	Apr 6
41	21⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	42	22½	20¼	22½	+ ⅞
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	3	8½	8¼	8½	Apr 8
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
18½	14½	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	16⅜	16⅜	− ¾
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	80	80	80	− ⅛
18½	15	Am Sum T (1a)	4	14⅝	14½	14½	Apr 8
170⅛	149⅛	Am T & T (9)	61	150	148	149¾	− ¼
87½	75	Am Tobacco (5)	5	76	74⅞	76	+1
89¾	76	Am Tob B (5)	12	77⅝	76	77⅝	+1⅝
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147	147	147	−3
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Am Water Wks	65	9	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1st pf (6)	3	79½	78	79½	−8⅜
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	3	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
43½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	9	29¾	28⅜	29¾	+1
7¾	4½	Am Zinc L&S	57	4½	4⅛	4⅜	− ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	M'r 31
36¼	21⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	132	22½	21½	22⅜	+ ⅛
54⅞	38	Anacon W & C	2	37	35¼	35¼	−2¾
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	5	14	13½	14	+ ¼
15⅝	10½	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	9⅝	9	9	−2
2½	2	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ¼
29½	21¾	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ¼
103⅛	99	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	+1½
6⅛	3⅞	Armour Ill	49	4	3¾	4	
52	37	Armour Ill pr pf	4	36	35½	35½	−1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	35	Arm Cork (¼g)	14	36	34¼	36	+1
13	9¼	Arn Con (⅜g)	2	9½	9½	9½	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Artloom Corp	6	5¾	5½	5¾	− ⅛
10⅜	6	Assd Dry Goods	21	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ¾
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	31	Associates In (2)	2	32	31	31	Apr 8
42⅞	24½	Atch T & S F	38	26	24⅝	26	+1⅜
71	55½	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	55½	55⅛	55½	
30⅛	13	Atl Coast Line	18	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅝
1	⅞	AtlG&WIndies	1	6	6	6	
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	
23½	19⅜	Atl Refining (1)	15	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	
110	105	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105	105	105	Apr 8
8⅞	7⅛	Atlas Corp (½e)	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	7	45	44¼	45	+1
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	53	53	53	Apr 8
6½	4¾	Atlas Tack	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ½
4⅜	2¾	Auburn Auto	1	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	4¾	Aviation Corp	68	4⅞	4½	4¾	

B

17⅜	9⅜	Bald Loco ct	59	10¼	9⅜	10⅛	+ ¾
8¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio	52	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Balt & O pf	24	5½	5	5⅜	− ¼
30½	20⅛	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	20	20	20	− ¼
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	15	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	7	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
19½	12⅞	Barnsdall Oil(1)	31	13⅛	12⅝	13	
21¼	15⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾)	12	15¾	15¼	15⅝	− ¼
20¾	17½	Beat Cream (1a)	9	17½	17	17½	− ½
100	98½	Beat pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	−1⅞
125	116	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117	117	+1
8⅞	7⅜	Belding-He (.70)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	17⅛	Bendix Aviation	76	18⅞	17½	18⅞	+1½
21½	18¼	Ben IndLn(.45g)	17	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Apr 6
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	Apr 6
80	52½	Beth Steel	153	55⅝	53¼	55⅜	+3½
18	16¼	Beth S 5%pf(7)	8	16¼	15¾	15¾	− ⅝
115	106¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	2	101	101	101	−6
27	16	Bigelow-Sanf	3	16	15⅞	16	− ⅛
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	6	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
17¾	9¼	Blaw-Knox	22	10	8½	10	+ ¾
34¾	20	Boeing Airplane	49	20¾	19¾	20½	− ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	17¾	17	17¾	+1½
19¾	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co(.30g)	15	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
32	19⅜	Borg-War (¼g)	32	21	20½	21	+1
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
27¾	21	Bower Roll B(2)	6	20½	19½	20½	− ½
7¾	5⅞	Brew Cp A(.30g)	25	5¾	5½	5¾	− ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	30	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
31⅞	17	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	75	18	16¼	18	+⅞
39½	31½	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	32⅜	31½	31½	Apr 6
47	43	Bristol-M(2.40)	10	42½	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅞
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	21	1¾	1⅛	1¾	+ ⅜
10	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	30	9½	6¾	9	+2½
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	59	10	7⅜	9¾	+2¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	12	37	27	36¾	+9¾
19⅜	13¾	Bkly Un Gas	15	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ¾
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(1⅛g)	1	35	35	35	Apr 8
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	25	7½	7	7½	+ ½
8	4	Budd Mfg	46	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	14	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
30	16¼	Bullard Co	4	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
34½	22½	Bulova Wat (2)	15	23	21½	23	+ ½
15⅜	12	Burling Mills (1)	10	12	11½	12	
18⅜	11⅞	Burr A M (.20g)	29	12¼	11¼	12¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Bush Terminal	19	1¼	1	1⅛	− ⅛
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	6⅜	Butler Br(.15g)	20	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	− ¼
23¾	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	9	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	− ½
4¼	3	ButteCop&Zinc	30	3	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅜
13¼	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	9	12¾	11½	12¾	+1¼

C

19⅛	13¾	Calif Packing	9	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	30	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
17¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	13	10¼	9¼	10	+ ¼
20⅜	12½	Can Dry G Ale	32	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	41	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+2½
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	
3⅞	3⅛	Car&Gen (.075g)	9	2½	2½	2½	
94½	68¼	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	71	69¼	71	+2¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	42	40	42	+2
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)-	1	103½	103½	103½	
24⅜	14	Celanese Corp	31	14¾	13⅜	14¾	+ ¾
94	87¼	Celan pr pf (7)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Apr 8
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	56	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19⅜	19	19⅜	+1¼
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 8
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
5½	3¾	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¾
52⅞	34	Cerro de Pas(2g)	8	35½	33	35¼	+1¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	30	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
30	20	Champ Pap&F	3	19	18½	18½	−1½
11	7	Checker Cab	6	7⅛	6¾	7	− ⅜
40⅛	28¼	Ches & Ohio(2)	40	29¾	28¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17½	Ches Corp (.85g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¼
5⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1¾	1½	1½	− ⅛
1	½	Chi & N West	2	½	½	½	
3½	1⅞	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2	Chi Great W pf	1	2	1¾	2	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	14	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	18	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ¼
38⅞	33⅞	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Apr 4
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− ⅛
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 8
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	1	CRI & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	− ¼
9⅝	7¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	7¾	Apr 8
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	10½	10	10	
13⅛	7	Childs Co	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
85¼	56	Chrysler Cp (1g)	250	58⅜	56½	58⅜	+2¼
11	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
26	15	Clark Equip	1	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
29½	21	Clev Graph B(1)	2	21	21	21	
60⅛	40½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	23	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅛
30¾	23¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	35	23¼	22⅜	23¼	
133	117	Coca-Cola (1⅛g)	6	117	115	117	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-P (½)	31	12¼	11½	12	
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	− ¾
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	18	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅞
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+1
18½	14½	Col Br'cast A (1)	8	14½	14	14½	
18¼	14⅛	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9	5½	Col Gas & El	136	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79	79	79	
15⅝	8¼	C Pievtc (2½%f)	8	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr 8
93	75¾	Col Carbon (4)	3	74¼	74	76¼	+ ½
57	39	Coml Credit (4)	19	42	38¾	42	+2⅝
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	46	44¾	46	+3¾
110	107	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	Apr 6
13⅜	9½	Coml Solvents	61	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	138	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	7	49¾	48½	48½	−1½
28¼	25¾	Com Ed (.80g)†	20	26	25⅝	25⅞	+17-64
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	5¼	5	5	Apr 8
30⅜	19½	Con Nairn (¼g)	6	19½	19⅛	19½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18¾	Consol Airc (1e)	26	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ ¾
8⅞	6	Consol Cig (¾g)	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
35	27¾	Cons Edison (2)	99	28¾	27½	28¼	+1⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	105⅛	104	104	− ¼
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8½	Consol F pf(¼k)	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
7⅞	5¼	Cons Laundries	14	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	7½	Consol Oil (.80)	92	7½	7¼	7¼	− ¼
3¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 10
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ½
16½	9½	Container Corp	32	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
22½	12	Cont Bak A	54	12¾	11½	12¾	+ ⅝
2	1⅜	Cont Bak B	25	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	88	88	
44	33⅛	Cont Can (½g)	17	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	111	111	111	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	30	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	30⅜	29¼	29¼	− ¾
4	1¾	Cont Motors	58	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
31½	22	Cont Oil Del	18	23	21½	23	+ ½
29¼	16¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	3	17	16½	17	+ ½
66⅞	57¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	58	58	58	+ ½
1763¾	1725⅝	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	1715⅝	1715⅝	1715⅝	−15⅜
65⅝	35	Coty Inc (.30g)	12	43¼	41½	43⅜	
38	21	Crane Co	27	23¾	21¾	23¾	+1¾
110	97	Crane cv pf (5)	1	94	94	94	−3
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	6	29¾	27½	29¾	+1¾
12½	8	Crosley Corp	6	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	12	21¾	20½	21¾	+1½
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37½	29	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	30	29	30	+1
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	6	9½	9	9¼	− ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	19	27	24¾	27	+2
96	80	Crucible Steel pf	1

Commerce and Finance

Seeks Effect on Free Enterprise of Practices in Oil Trade

Business and Industry

Southern Cotton Growers to Plant Allotted Acreage

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Cotton planters in all southern states except South Carolina intend to cultivate the full acreage allotted under the farm laws, a survey of the growing area revealed.

Reports from State Departments of Agriculture, extension agencies, county agents, and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency said approximately 88 per cent of the allotment to South Carolina would be used in that State.

The same sources said weather conditions during the past few weeks were not conducive for field work, but that farmers in general were hoping for a few days of sunshiny weather in order to get their 1939 crops on the way.

Weevil Damage Slight

Prospects of weevil damage were slight in most areas, the survey showed, although most points said it was too early in the season to give an accurate indication of the insect's emergence from winter hibernation.

A trend toward single variety cotton and the use of improved seed also was shown in various areas by the reports.

In the West, subsoil moisture was lacking in some parts, but planting conditions were about normal. J. C. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas, largest cotton producing, State, said there had been a material increase in livestock production, although farmers would plant full acreage allotments. In Oklahoma, subsoil moisture was well below normal, but no weevil infestation was reported, and surface moisture was ample for early field preparations.

Central belt advices said conditions were normal and dangers of insect infestation were slight unless unusual activity developed from unfavorable weather. Use of fertilizer in Tennessee increased. Louisiana and Mississippi depended mostly on winter soil building crops, which now are being plowed under, to enrich plantation lands.

Sales of fertilizer tags in Arkansas totaled 50,900 tons for the quarter ended March 31. Charles F. Simmons, extension agronomist in the State, said use of fertilizer would probably be the greatest since 1930, but would fall far short of the 158,000 tons used that year.

To Plant on Schedule

North and South Carolina and Georgia reports said growers would get their seed into the ground at the usual time providing inclement weather does not prevent field work. The boll weevil influence was practically negligible, the reports from the three states said, although abundant rainfall was conducive to the spread of weevil infestation.

Will Rogers of the AAA office at North Carolina State College said farmers would plant approximately 88 per cent of the State's 997,252 allotment, and added:

"If it were not for the fact that farmers must plant at least 80 per cent of their allotment to receive maximum benefits under the AAA program, many growers would not plant a stalk of cotton this year."

The official allotment for the cotton region, released last December by the Department of Agriculture was 27,500,000 acres compared with a harvested acreage in 1938 of 25,346,000 acres, which produced 12,008,000 bales.

Serious Business Slump Not Expected

There is little now on the horizon to suggest a major business recession although industrial activity in coming months may fall below seasonal expectations, according to the United Business Service, Boston.

The degree to which confidence has been undermined by war fears and lagging domestic business is clearly indicated in the recent sharp slump in security prices. Unquestionably, this adverse psychological factor now precludes any material business improvement this spring despite the basically favorable underlying situation.

Despite the sudden reversal in sentiment, there is but little change to be noted in the basic commodity situation. Considering current industrial activity, the low level of inventories, and the broadening credit structure, average quotations do not appear inflated.

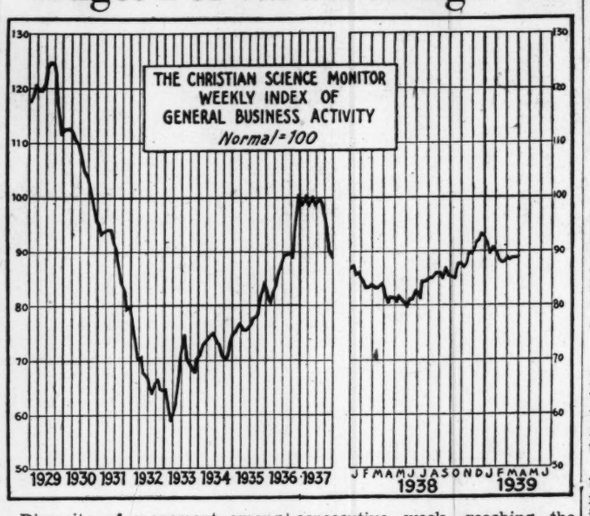
Buyers will continue concerned over war uncertainties. On the other hand, replacement needs are constantly increasing, and the full effect of the Government spending program is yet to be felt business-wise.

Calls Stop to Waterworks Equipment Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered five companies manufacturing equipment for waterworks and gas systems to cease a price-fixing "conspiracy." The companies, the commission said, manufacture "practically all" the fittings known as corporation stops and curb stops used in waterworks and gas systems by municipalities and public utilities.

The respondents are: Mueller Company, Decatur, Ill.; A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Hays Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa.; Farnan Brass Works Vompany, Cleveland, and Kitson Company, Philadelphia.

Monitor Index of Business Edges Forward During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1938
1939

Diversity of movement among the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity resulted in a slight net advance for the index in the week ended April 1. The increase carried the index to 89.2 (prel.) on April 1 from 89.1 on March 25, and compared with 81.8 on April 2, 1938.

Production of electricity turned upward for the first time since late January, with the exception of the rebound from the Feb. 22 holiday dip. The rise was contrary to seasonal expectations and topped allowances for long-term trend.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued to rise for the fifth consecutive week, reaching the highest total since last November. The adjusted index, however, held steady, since the week's increase was in line with the usual seasonal advance.

A downturn was recorded in the adjusted index for bank debits outside New York City, the decline in the reported total exceeding expectations seasonally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Ap.1, 1939	Mar.25, 1939	Ap.2, 1938
Combined index	89.2	89.1	81.8
Bk debits outside NYC	82.8	83.6	82.6
Elec power production	94.9	94.4	87.8
Misc carloadings	84.1	84.1	68.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market fell faster and farther. If there was one among Wall Street's trading fraternity who doubted this is a bear market, he was not in evidence. Bulls were scarcer than good men in Gomorrah. The Dow theory of stock prices took some traders out of the market the previous week, and the strong men of Central Europe took a lot more out last week.

The market dropped from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve; it fell through the January lows, the September lows, and then dived into that thin level of prices which was broken on the upside in the rushing bull market of last June. The June market burst out of a 100-115 trading range into the 120 level on the Dow-Jones' industrial averages and from there soared. Last week's market was the rocket's fall; it ended at 121.63, down round the level of Tuesday, June 21, 1938.

Saturday Drop a Sharp One

Saturday was the week's worst day. The two-hour market had to bear the whole burden of American and European week-end selling; for all markets were closed Good Friday, the European markets were closed Friday through Sunday, and London is also closed today. So Italy's Good Friday demonstration of good will toward the Albanians, with its acute aggravation of Continental fear, was reflected in one of the sharpest Saturday declines on record. The industrials dropped 4.69 points in two hours; the worst previous day's decline since the Hitler market started on March 13 was 4.85 points and that was a full five-hour trading session. In the first half hour on Saturday the market lost at least four points.

Even more clearly than the previous week, this was a war-scare market. During the previous week there had been a concomitant weakening of the domestic business picture, and some unfavorable news from Washington. Last week the domestic business news, though mixed, was favorable on balance; for the week ended April 1 the New York Times' general business index advanced from 88.5 to 89.4, Barron's index rose from 72.5 to 73.4, and the Monitor's index at the top of this page from 89.1 to 89.2.

War Talk Main Factor

But even if there had been any outstanding Washington news, or any clear-cut unfavorable business news, the market would probably have ignored it. Board room flashes and brokers' letters were almost entirely concerned with such outlandish matters as the probable fate of Danzig and Albania—the question whether Russia's cruisers coming through the Dardanelles meant anything, and the significance of the anti-aircraft guns unlimbered by His Majesty's fleet and of the Royal Navy's "D" order, and would Rumania accept the British military offer, and what did the offer to Hungary mean and would Hitler push his automobile road through the Corridor when Mr. Beck returned to Poland, and like questions about which Wall Street knows nothing but has to have an opinion.

The destruction of values was broad. Practically the whole list was affected, and the daily toll of new 1939 lows was appalling. It was a blue-chip market, in that pivotals led the decline and specialties were conspicuous by their absence from among the most active stocks. Steels, motors, rails, utilities, and everything else slid in company. The only resistance was in the airplane shares, which fought a rear-guard action and dropped fractions when the rest of the list dropped full points.

The decline was paralleled in the bond market. Second-grade rails dropped below the 1932 levels and down closer and closer to the depressed 1938 levels. Even government bonds sagged with the pressure; on Saturday the more active governments were off as much as three eighths, and the less active ones a half point. They had hitherto shown firm resistance; every time a European statesman made a speech they had recovered, apparently on the theory that speech is less dangerous than action.

Commodities Are Quiet

Commodities, however, continued their recent inglorious quiet. True, on Saturday wheat was up a cent in Chicago and 1¾ cents in Winnipeg, a normal war-scare reaction (cotton markets were closed on Saturday) but for the rest there was little trend. Cotton still depends on Washington news, chiefly the fate of the Smith and the Bankhead bills. Copper prices have split three ways; primary producers are still quoting the fanciful 11¼-cent price, American Smelting now quotes 10¾ cents, and the resale market price is about 10½ cents.

The flight of gold to this country continued. Commerce Department statistics have now become the news, replacing Federal Reserve statistics, because the latter do not include gold coming in for official accounts, central banks, etc. The Commerce Department statistics, which are for weeks ending Friday instead of Wednesday, showed imports of $192,000,000 for the seven days up to March 31, of which $150,000,000 came from Britain, though a good part of this may have been trans-shipped from the Continent.

Bank statements this week for the first quarter showed a tremendous increase in holdings of long government bonds. Some standout banks have gone heavily into the government bond market. As the "American Banker" put it on Friday, "The 12 (largest) banks' holdings of Governments have risen since Dec. 31 by $277,347,000. . . . Of the 12 largest . . . Central Hanover continues to have the largest percentage—49 per cent—of its assets in cash. The leader in Governments is J. P. Morgan & Co., with 58 per cent of its assets so invested.

"For loans, National City, Guaranty Trust and Irving Trust are all tied for first place, each having 23 per cent of its assets in loans. On other securities, First National Bank stands first, with 21 per cent of its assets invested in them. J. P. Morgan & Co. has the lowest percentage of cash . . . only 21 per cent. The bank with the least amount of Governments is Bank of the Manhattan Co., which has only 14 per cent of its assets so invested. J. P. Morgan & Co. has also the lowest percentage of loans, as well as cash, with only 5 per cent of its assets in loans. Guaranty Trust and Irving Trust are tied for the lowest percentage—4 per cent—invested in other securities."

What has happened has been that the banks have received an enormous influx of cash from Europe and at the same time have suddenly turned bullish on Governments, while their loan departments have been languishing. Most of them, as a result of buying more long-term Governments (which yield round 2½ per cent) in place of bills (yielding 1-20 per cent) or notes yielding less than nothing, are making a shade more money than a year ago. But they know that when they reach for yield, even if it is only 2½ per cent, they are beginning ever so slightly to speculate.

Monopoly Body To Investigate The Oil Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Committee announced that it would investigate the gigantic oil business this summer, using a new type of procedure designed to let the industry tell its own story.

Senator O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, chairman of the committee, said that the study would make possible a "thorough-going" test of this procedure "as a means of developing objective testimony." He indicated that if it succeeded, other industries would be investigated similarly.

Actual Evidence Sought

As outlined by Senator O'Mahoney, the procedure will afford the industry an opportunity to take the initiative in developing the information to be brought out in the hearings.

The chairman said representatives of various segments in the industry had been invited to assist in designating the witnesses and to file statements and reports with the committee. The only limitation to be placed on them, he said, would be that "opinions, including any criticism that may be made of existing governmental or intra-industry policies, be supported by actual evidence."

He said, however, that the committee would call witnesses other than those suggested by the industry "in order to make certain that an adequate presentation is made of all available information with respect to the manner in which the oil industry is conducted."

Institute to Co-operate

Senator O'Mahoney said that Axtell T. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute—largest trade association in the oil industry—had agreed to seek the co-operation of leaders of the industry.

He added that public hearings would be started "not later than the first of June."

The inquiry, Senator O'Mahoney said, "would naturally center on problems of production, refining, transportation and distribution, with particular reference to the effect upon employment and upon the prices which are charged for the finished product, as well as the effect of industrial and corporate organization upon the industry."

Answers will be sought, he said, particularly to these two questions:

"What is the exact relationship between the independent producer and the independent distributor upon the one hand and the major units in production and distribution upon the other? What restraints, if any, exist upon free enterprise?"

G. M. March Sales Of Cars Far Ahead Of Like 1938 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported March world sales of cars and trucks to dealers totaled 182,652 units compared with 153,886 in February and 109,555 in March last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States amounted to 142,743 units, against 115,890 in February and 76,142 a year ago. March sales to consumers in the United States totaled 142,062, compared with 83,251 in February and 100,022 in March, 1938.

Total sales for the first three months of 1939 stood at 489,284 units, compared with 298,271 in the comparable 1938 period. Sales to the dealers in the United States for the first quarter amounted to 377,597, against 196,851 in the like 1938 period. Sales to consumers in the United States totaled 314,178, compared with 225,922 in the first three months of 1938.

Furniture Stores' Profit Small in '38

CHICAGO (AP)—Large furniture stores showed a net profit equal to 94 cents for each $100 of net sales in 1938, Roscoe R. Rau of Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the National Retail Furniture Association, said in a preview of the sixth annual report of the controllers' division of the association.

Medium sized orders showed a profit of 32 cents per $100, Mr. Rau said.

Volume was about 15 per cent under 1937, off heavily in the first half of the year but picking up in the last six months, he reported. Seventy per cent of the reporting firms showed a profit, although practically all were in the red at the end of the first six months, Mr. Rau said.

$40,000,000 Shipment Of Gold on Way to U. S.

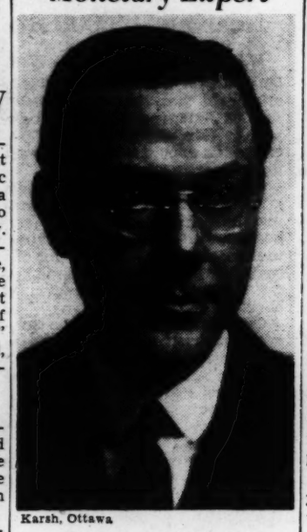
SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—The United States liner Washington sailed for New York last week with a gold cargo valued at £8,000,000 ($40,000,000).

The ship left Le Havre, France, with £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) and picked up £6,000,000 ($30,000,000) here.

Kroger Sales Fairly Steady

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Bakery Co. reported sales of $18,406,477 for the third four-week period this year, a 1 per cent increase over sales of $18,161,669 for the like period a year ago. Cumulative sales for the first three periods, ended March 25, were $53,603,217, or 1 per cent below the $53,883,744 for the same period of 1938.

Monetary Expert



Karsh, Ottawa

Graham F. Towers
Governor of the Bank of Canada

Canadian Banker Says Fiat Money Is Levy on Public

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Issue of currency to finance government expenditures had "very unfortunate results" in other countries, Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, said at a sitting of the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce.

"There is no doubt, of course," said Mr. Towers, "that it is possible to issue currency to finance government expenditures and that it is within the powers of Parliament to provide the necessary legal authority. However, I believe that this proposal has been made because its advocates consider it to be preferable to other methods of financing—not simply because it may be possible or legal.

"First of all, I think that I am correct in saying that those who give consideration to this form of procedure do not wish it, if adopted, to result in inflation. No doubt they fully realize the disrupting influence of inflation and the social injustices and other hardships which it causes.

"A great number of Canadian people would—if they understood the situation—violently object to measures likely to produce such unfortunate results. For example, there is no reason to believe that the reaction of organized labor in Canada would be any different than in the United Kingdom and United States where labor leaders have declared vigorously against inflation."

Advocates of such a method of financing public expenditures doubtless believed inflation could be prevented and that it would be a cheaper method than taxation or borrowing. The proposal was "in essence a form of discriminatory public taxation which is bad because it is not graduated in accordance with ability to pay. The adjustments which it would cause would be of a most unusual and disturbing character and would create a certain loss of public confidence.

"When it is claimed that a proposal of this type is 'costless,' I suppose that what is meant is that it is costless to the Government," said Mr. Towers. "I cannot, however, conceive that a policy which is expensive to the people—as this proposal would be—can be costless to the Government which is simply the representative of the people. If the Government wants to adopt such a policy it is possible for it to do so but the result is a levy upon the public which counteracts the saving to the Government."

Should the extra money thus created be actively used, as it was in other countries trying the experiment, the result would be inflation.

Airlines Oppose ICC Air Rate Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Airlines spokesman has expressed the opinion that subjection of air rates to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission would result in "conflicting regulation, waste and confusion."

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, said "no more costly scheme of regulation could be imagined—costly both to the public and to the carrier."

The committee has before it a proposal by Senators Burton Wheeler (D-Montana) and Harry Truman (D-Missouri) to give the ICC regulatory powers over all forms of transportation, the power being limited to rate matters so far as airlines are concerned. Other airline regulation would remain in the recently created civil aeronautics authority.

Says Pure Oil Prospects Good for Balance of Year

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—President Henry M. Dawes told Pure Oil Company stockholders at their annual meeting that operating results in the first quarter of 1939 were "very disappointing," but that there were good prospects for improvement during the remainder of the year.

Charles S. Cheston of Whitemarsh, Pa., was elected a member of the board to succeed N. H. Weber of Chicago. All other directors were re-elected.

Building Contracts Value in March Is Largest Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts for construction of new homes in the United States in March were the largest in value for any month since October, 1929, the F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

In the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains included in the data compiled by the construction information agency, the increase in residential contracts amounted to 58 per cent compared with March, 1938 and 59 per cent ahead of the February total this year.

Contracts for all classes of building, the agency said, totaled $300,661,000, a gain of 32 per cent over the March figure last year and 36 per cent higher than in February.

For the first three months of the year, all construction contracts were the greatest in eight years and were 44 per cent ahead of the comparable 1938 period, when there was a temporary dip in the rising curve of construction. Residential contracts, largest in 10 years, were 83 per cent ahead of the 1938 quarter.

"Analysis of the construction record on the basis of ownership," it was noted, "reveals the fact that private building has shown far greater gains than public construction. For private work, the March record was 58 per cent ahead of February while public work showed a corresponding gain of only 16 per cent."

Steel Operations Off 1 Point To 53½ Per Cent of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Sentiment has been impaired by recent business and international developments, with a quieting effect on steel markets and operations during the past week declined 1 point to 53½ per cent of mill capacity and compares with 32 per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"The letdown in steel demand so far has been less than would be suggested by softening in security prices and by pessimism attributed to uncertainty over the European outlook," says the report. "Nevertheless, the past week's trend was more definitely downward and, coming on the heels of a disappointing March, provides little expectation of an immediate about-face in orders and production. Steelmaking the past week was off 1 point to 53½ per cent, compared with 32 per cent a year ago.

Consumers Cautious

"Caution among consumers is evident in the letdown in new business, but since buying for some time has been for only early needs, users will be unable to remain out of the market for an extended period. The East, most susceptible to European and stock market influences, shows the largest shrinkage in steel bookings, while the more westerly districts are inclined to emphasize domestic conditions as responsible for the less favorable situation.

"Reports of a lagging retail market for automobiles lacked confirmation in assemblies last week, production increasing about 1000 units to 87,019.

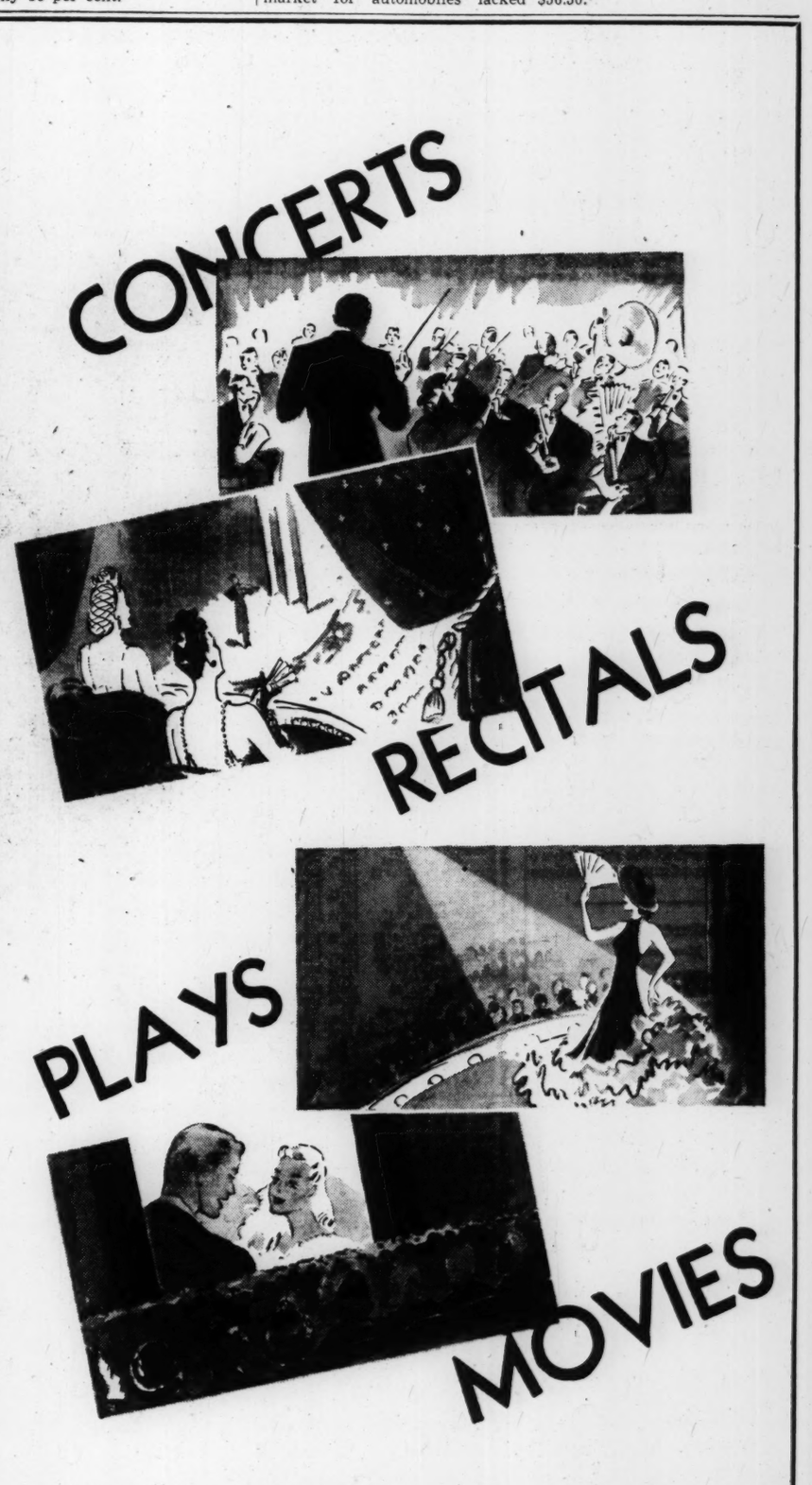
"Brightest spot in steel demand is sustained activity in structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars. A large tonnage required for public works remains to be shipped, assuring a maintenance of production through this quarter.

"Freight car awards the first three months this year totaled 3,062, compared with 814 a year ago, 30,933 two years ago and 9,582 the first quarter of 1936. Merchants Dispatch Inc. will build 200 seventy-ton cement cars in its own shops.

Scrap Prices Hold

"Smaller districts were responsible for most of last week's shrinkage in ingot output. Pittsburgh was unchanged at 49 per cent and Chicago held at 53½. Operations also were steady at 40 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania, 66 at Wheeling, 52½ at Cleveland and 62 at Birmingham."

Reductions included 2½ points to 39½ per cent at Buffalo, 15 points to 35 per cent in New England, 7 points to 44 per cent at Cincinnati, 5 points to 69 at Detroit, 2 points to 48 at Youngstown, and 1 point to 42 at St. Louis.

An easier tone prevails in nearly all scrap markets, but prices are nominally unchanged in principal centers and the scrap composite holds to $15.04. The finished steel composite also is unchanged at $56.50.

You can keep informed on current entertainments by consulting the amusement advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Here announcements of concerts, recitals, plays, and movies are presented to help Monitor readers select their entertainment. Many a pleasant evening may be planned with the aid of these advertisements.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Market Apprehensive Due To War Tension

LONDON (AP)—Italian invasion of Albania with the possibility of far reaching repercussions may have a depressing effect upon sentiment in the City, London's Wall Street, some sections of financial opinion predicted.

The Easter holidays gave an additional two days to the week end, for which London operators were grateful after a week in which they were without solid, factual indications of what was ahead. After Thursday's trading, the stock market closed until Tuesday, the usual Eastertide shutdown.

There were upward movements and downward movements during the week as a ray of light appeared or the international tension became acute.

On Monday market men interpreted Chancellor Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven on Saturday as failing to increase the immediate "danger" outlook.

The market tone was firm, and values rose in many instances. They were not, however, maintained. On Tuesday came reports of the impending Italian activity in Albania and weakness in Wall Street.

The American market firmed Wednesday, nevertheless, and the London afternoon market showed a moderate rally. Admiralty head Lord Stanhope's "man the guns" speech was a disturbing factor in the morning.

By Thursday most buyers and sellers had left for the Easter vacation, but the business pause failed to hide the tension over the European situation.

While British Government securities moved in a narrow range for that day, foreign bonds went to lower levels and internationals weakened.

Home rails responded to the announcement gross traffic receipts of the previous week rose by £128,000 ($640,000), compared with the corresponding week of 1938.

It was the first increase in a normal period for over a year. Gross revenue for the first quarter, however, was lower by £1,661,000 than in 1938. The movement of fuel played a big part in recovery for the week.

Gold continued flight to the United States. The Washington left Southampton Friday carrying gold valued at £8,000,000 ($40,000,000).

Richberg Works On Mexican Oil Seizure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg charged that "influential persons who desire to augment discord" between the United States and Mexico were contributing to the difficulty of settling the Mexican oil expropriation problem.

Mr. Richberg has been negotiating in the two countries in an effort to end the controversy, which grew out of the seizure of American- and British-owned oil properties in Mexico.

Giving out an explanation of the status of his work, he said he had discussed with President Cardenas of Mexico "principles and bases for an agreement determining future relations between the (Mexican) Government and the oil companies."

He added that the negotiations "have not reached the stage where any question of success or failure arises."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.87	10.50
Affiliated F Inc	2.51	2.80
American Hoid	20.00	21.50
Am Business Shrs	2.61	2.90
Am Gen Equip Inc	.46	.41
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	12.75	13.71
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	30.27	32.00
Bullock Fund	11.125	12.375
Can Inv Fund	3.45	3.80
Century Shrs Tr	21.30	22.90
Chain St Inv	15.11	16.08
Dividend Shrs	1.03	1.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.20	17.40
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.54	11.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.00	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.44	16.61
Fund Investors Inc	14.30	15.50
Gen Capital	25.75	27.69
Gen Investors Tr	4.26	4.64
Incorp Investors Tr	14.48	15.87
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	4.46	4.96
Maryland Fund	4.22	4.68
Mass Investors Tr	17.74	19.08
Mutual Invest	9.32	10.19
Nation Wide Voting	1.04	1.19
New England Fund	10.40	11.21
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.50	15.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31	.37
Putnam Fund	12.84	13.72
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.90	9.75
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	11.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.18	.20
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.50	2.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.48	14.28
Stand Util Inc	.42	.45
State Street Invest	65.00	68.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.51	.56
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.82
US El Lt & P Voting	.85	....
Wellington Fund	11.98	13.20
World Investment Tr	3.29	3.65

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.50	5.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.36	....
Cumulative Tr Shs	4.00	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.44	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.66	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.42	....
Diversified Tr C	3.15	....
Diversified Tr D	4.80	5.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.34	4.99
Nation Wide Sec	3.24	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	47.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.09	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.33	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.06	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.36	8.86
Super of Am Tr AA	2.13	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.79	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.92	....

Investment Banking

Blair &2Co	1.75	2.75
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

	Liq. value price	Sales		Liq. value price	Sales
B-1	25.17	27.51	S-1	22.34	24.46
B-2	19.43	21.33	S-2	12.16	13.38
B-3	12.99	14.27	S-3	8.41	9.31
B-4	5.64	6.27	S-4	3.19	3.60

Preferred Stocks

K-1	12.78	14.03	K-2	7.62	8.45

FSCC Asks Bids on Skim Milk

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation invited manufacturers to submit bids on 5,000,000 pounds of skim milk powder to be distributed to needy families on relief rolls. The bids will be opened here April 25. Officials said the contemplated purchase would represent about 57,000,000 pounds of fluid skim milk.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3²⁄₃₂s '43-41 Mch	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 3¹⁄₄s '41	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 3²⁄₃₂s '47-43	110.19	110.19	110.19
4 3¹⁄₄s '45-43	110.16	110.16	110.16
11 3¹⁄₄s '46-44	110.22	110.22	110.22
10 3¹⁄₄s '56-46	114.15	114.13	114.13
1 3s '48-46	110	110	110
1 3²⁄₃₂s '49-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
3 3¹⁄₄s '49-46 reg	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 4¹⁄₄s '52-47	119.27	119.27	119.27
15 2s '47	103.18	103.18	103.18
59 2¹⁄₂s '53-49	104.14	104.12	104.14
53 2¹⁄₂s '52-50	104.12	104.11	104.11
20 3s '55-51	109.8	109.5	109.5
102 2³⁄₄s '60-55	106.20	106.16	106.17
1 2³⁄₄s '60-55 reg	106.14	106.14	106.14
51 2³⁄₄s '59-56	105.14	105.12	105.12
63 2³⁄₄s '65-60	104.14	104.12	104.14
1 2³⁄₄s '63-58	104.18	104.18	104.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '47-42	106.14	106.14	106.14
4 3s '49-44	108	108	108

Home Owners Loan

4 2³⁄₄s '49-39	101.20	101.20	101.20
1 2¹⁄₄s '44-42	104.19	104.19	104.19
5 3s '52-44	107.30	107.29	107.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	105	105	105
1 Aib PW 6s '48 ww	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	69	69	69
12 Alleghany cv 5s '49	57¼	57	57¼
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	25	25
11 Allegh Val 4½ '42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	89½	89½	89½
50 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	106¼	106½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	51½	53¼
17 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101	101
6 Am Int 5½s '49	99	98½	98½
29 Am T&T 3½s '42	112	111⅞	111 21-32
25 Am T&T 3½s '66	106	107⅞	107⅞
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	102	102	102
26 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105	105¼
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98½
9 AT&SF 4s '95	106	105¾	105⅞
13 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99½	99	99
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 AT&SFRyM 4s '65	100	100	100
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77	77	77
7 ACL clt 4s '52	55¼	55	55
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	36	36	36
4 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	28½	26⅞	28½
1 AtlGu&WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	18	17½	18
11 B&O 1st 5s '48	50½	49	50¼
2 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	17¼	17	17½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	17¼	16½	17¼
2 B&O 5s '96 F	17	17	17
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	17⅛	16	16
1 B&O 5s 2000D	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10¼
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10	10	10
24 B&O 1st 4s '48	51¼	50	51¼
8 B&OSaPLE&WVV 41ct	46⅛	35¼	36
9 B&O 5s S W '50	37	36½	37
2 Bang&Aroo vn 4s '51	84	84	84
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	91	91	91
6 Bell TPa 5s '60	131¼	131⅛	131⅛
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105	105¾
43 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	101¾	101	101
36 Beth Stl 3½s '52	97¼	96⅞	97¼
14 Boston&Me 5s '67	28¼	27½	28
1 Bost&Me 4³⁄₄s JJ'61	27	27	27
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	27	27	27
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	70	69	70
1 Bkly UnElist5s'50	81½	81½	81½
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106	106	106
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80½	80½	80½
1 Buf Gen El 4¼s '81	112	112	112
2 Bush Term 5s '55	35½	35	35
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s'6	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119	119	119
12 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	114½	114⅜	114⅜
4 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118	117¾	117¾
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct reg	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅜	114½	114½
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115½	115⅛	115⅛
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅛	115	115
4 Can Pac 5s'54	90	89⅞	89⅞
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	84	83¾	84
1 Cen Foundry 6s'41	95	95	95
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	3	3	3
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	3	3	3
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 6s'46	66	66	66
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	14	14	14
7 Certain-td 5½s'48	70½	70½	70½
14 ChampP&F(38)4¾'50	101	101	101
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10	9¾	9¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92½	92	92
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	87	87
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	94⅞	95
12 CB&Q 5s 2011 '49	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
5 CB&Q24s2Ill '49 reg	98½	98½	98½
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	12½	12½
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15¾	15½	15¾
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	6¾
77 CMSP & P ajs 2000	2¼	2	2
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	20	20	20
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	20⅞	21
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3½	3¼
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6	5¾	5¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	10½	10½	10½
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	5¼	5	5¼
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
5 C R I & P 4s '88	11½	11¼	11½
58 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	5½	5½	5½
6 C R I & P rfg 4s '34ct	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
1 CT Hte&StE rfg5s'60	51¼	51¼	51¼
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
7 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	90⅝	90¼	90¼
17 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89	88½	89
3 CC&StL 4½s '77b	48½	48	48
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	57	57	57
2 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	86	86	86
8 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	69½	68	68
2 Col&So 4½s'80	36	35	36
11 Colmbia G 5s May	98⅞	98½	98⅞
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97½	97½	97½
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103¾	103	103
33 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	101½	101¼	101½
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108⅛	108	108⅛
30 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	105⅞	105½	105⅞
32 Comwl Ed cv 3½s'58wi	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
5 Comwlth Sd 4s '81	106	106	106
6 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5 Conn River Pow 3¾s'61	110	110	110
8 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106	105⅞	105⅞
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107	107
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
9 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	46	46	46
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107	107	107
7 Consum Pow 3½s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Container 5s '43	97¼	97¼	97¼
35 Contin'tal 3¾s'48	105½	105½	105⅝
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31	30	30
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
20 D&RG 4s '36	8	7¾	8
4 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 D&RG West 5s '78	5	5	5
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	111	111	111
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
14 DuluthSS&A 5s'37	15	13½	14
15 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	105½	106
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	8	7¾	8
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	8¾	7¼	8⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	40	40	40
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	40	40	40
20 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102	102
13 Firestone T&R3½s '48	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Fla Cen&P2½s '43	35	35	35
54 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	5⅞	6
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
8 Gen MotAccept3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gen MotAcceptG3¼s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 Gen Steel Cast 5½ '49	50	50	50
22 Goodrich 4½s'56	98½	98½	98½
18 Goodrich 6s '45	99⅜	99½	99¼
12 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	85½	85¼	85¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75	75	75
1 Gt Nor 4¼s '46	102½	102½	102½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	89	88¼	88¼
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	79½	79½	79½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	67½	67	67½
7 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	101½	101⅜	101⅜
7 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30	29½	29½
18 Hud&Mon rfg 5s'57	12	11⅝	11⅝
12 Hud&Mon inc 5s '57	12	11⅜	11⅜
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48	48	48
56 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40½	39⅛	40
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45⅝	45	45⅝
37 Ill Sts 4½s'40 103 12	103 25-32	103 25-32	
22 Interb R Tr 7s'32ct	51¼	51	51¼
11 Interb R Tr 6s 3 2	28½	27	28½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	56½	56½	56½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	79	78⅛	79
13 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50¼	50⅛	50⅛
2 Int Paper 5s '47	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s '55	92½	92½	92½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	54	53	54
30 Int T&T 5s '55	57½	56	57⅛
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92½	92½	92½
4 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6 K C Term 4s '60	56	56	56
5 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 Kanc G&E 4½s'80	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	94	94	94
41 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102	102¼
9 Kresge Found 4s'45	102¾	103¼	103¼
4 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Lac Gas 6s '42A	44	44	44
2 Las Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	81⅛	81⅛	81¼
4 Lehigh NY 4½s '45	32	32	32
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54C	54	54	54
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Leh Val Hterm5s'54	40	40	40
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	13½	13½	13½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
17 Loews 3½s '46	100	99¾	99¾
13 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	104⅜	104	104
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84½	84½	84½
26 Louis&N un 4s '40	99¾	99½	99½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	24½	24½	24½
5 B49 SSS &42	....	....	....
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	26¾	26¾	26¾
7 Mo-Ill5s '59	50⅛	50	50⅛
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23	21¾	23
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	20½	20½	20½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	35¾	36
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20	19⅞	20
15 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2½	2	2
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¼	12¾	13⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13½	12¾	13½
21 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅞	3¼	3½
11 Mob & Oh 5s '38	21¾	21½	21½
16 Mob & O 4½s '77	19	17⅝	17⅝
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	49	49	49
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	107	107	107
13 MonWPa Pub Sv6s65	104¼	103½	104¼
27 Mont Pow 3¾s2'66	97	96¼	96⅜
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
5 Mount StT&T3¼s68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Mutual Fuel G5s47	114	114	114
1 NatlAcme4½s46	102	102	102
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103⅝	103¾	103⅝
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	106	106	106
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	20	20	20
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	102⅛	102	102¼
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	24½	24½	24½
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅛	51¾	53⅛
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	46½	47
2 NYC cn 4s '98	57½	57½	57½
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58	58	58
14 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46¾	46	46¾
8 NY Chi & Stl 6s '41	55	55	55
7 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	48½	48½	48½
84 NY Chi&StL4½s '78	41	39¼	40¾
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	52	52
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 O	54	54	54
2 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	11	11	11
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	10½	10½	10½
1 NYNH&H 4s'5 5	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 NYNH&H 4s'57	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6	6	6
6 NY O&W ref 4s'55	3½	3½	3½
2 NY &2R Gas 6s'51 A	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
14 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	6	5¾	5¾
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8 NY W&Bost 4½s'60	21½	21½	21½
1 Nigara Sh cv 5½s'50	94	94	94
4 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	9⅛	9	9
2 Norf & W 4s'96	121	120½	120½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55¾	55	55¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	41	41
7 N Sta Pow¼s'67	107½	107½	107½
10 Og Sm7s LCha 4s '48	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	106	106
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
2 Ohio Ed 3s '72	104	104	104
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	109	109	109
6 OklahomaG&E 4s '46	104¼	104	104¼
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	104½	104	104
2 Otis Steel 4½s62A	66	65½	65½
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108¼	108	108
5 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111	111⅜	111⅜
6 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	69	69	69
10 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83	82¾	83
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	102	102	102
25 Pen Co 4s '63	99¾	99⅜	99½
4 Penn Gl Sand 4½s60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Penn P&L 4½s '81	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Penn RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104⅜	104½
50 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	79¼	79	79¼
29 Penn RR 4¼s'84E	89¾	89¼	89¼
3 Penn RR 3¾s '70	85	85	85
18 Pen RR 3¼s '52	76	75½	75½
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 PereMarq 5s '56	60	60	60
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	108¼	108	108¼
28 Phila Co 5s '67	100	99½	100
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv6s49	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Ph Read C&I cv6s49	11	10¾	10¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7¼	7¼	7¼
38 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¾	106	106½
8 PCC & SL 5s '70A	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s77	93	93	93
10 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	63½	62	63½
83 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11	10¼	10½
4 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	100	100
12 Radio Kieth 6s '41	57½	56½	56½
10 Ready 4½s '97 A	68½	68	68
5 Ready 4½s '97B	70	70	70
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	54	54	54
8 Republic Steel5½s'54	103½	103	103½
9 Republic Steel 4½s '61	86¼	85½	85½
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	86½	86½	86½
6 Richfield Oil 4s '52	102½	102	102
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	33	33	33
4 Rio Gr W clit 4s '49	17	16¾	16¾
3 Rio Gr W La 4½s '34	9	9	9
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	52½	52½	52½
1 StLSF 5s '50 B	7½	7½	7½
1 StLSF 4½s '78	8½	8¼	8½
1 StLSF 4½s '78 clf st	7½	7½	7½
2 StLSF 4s '50	5½	5½	5½
4 STLS F 4s '50A ct	7½	7½	7½
3 StLSW rfg 5s '90	9	8⅞	9
4 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	5½	4	5½
6 Schulco 6½s '46A st	17	17	17
26 Seab AL cn 6s '45	53¼	51¼	51½
1 Sea AL a1 5s '49	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¼	4	4¼
3 Sea-Ill Fla 6s 35A	2½	2½	2¼
1 Shell Un 3½s 51	104	104	104
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	91½	91	91½
1 Socony Vac Oil 3½s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
9 So Col Pow 6s 47	102	101⅜	101⅜
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	42	41½	42
56 Sou Pac 4½s 81	40½	39	40½
33 So Pac 4½s 69	40½	39½	40¼
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	57½	56¾	56¾
1 So Pac cll 4s 49	43	43	43
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	54	54	54
19 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45	44	44¾
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85	85	85
10 South Ry 6½s 56	61½

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Kelowna: Church Edifice, Bernard Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
North Vancouver: Nova Theater, 8 p. m., April 16.
Vancouver (Churches and Society): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., April 16.
West Vancouver: Hollyburn Theater, Marine Drive and Seventeenth Street, Hollyburn, 8:15 p. m., April 20. Radiocast Station CJOR, 1600 kilocycles.

Ontario

Galt: Capitol Theater, Water Street South, 8:30 p. m., April 16.
St. Thomas: Capitol Theater, Talbot Street, 3:15 p. m., April 16.

China

Hongkong: Church Building, 31 Macdonnel Road, 6 p. m., May 25.

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 24.
Morecambe (First Church, Morecambe and Heysham): Winter Gardens Theater, 3 p. m., April 23.
Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7:30 p. m., April 25.

Northumberland

North Shields (auspices First Church, Whitley Bay): Albion Assembly Rooms, 8 p. m., April 28.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (Second Church): The Albert Hall, 8 p. m., April 25. (Please note alteration in time.)

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.

Yorkshire

Bridlington: New Grand Pavilion, 3 p. m., April 23.
Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., April 28.

Germany

Cologne: Hindenburg-Saal in den Lese-Festsälen, Langgasse 6-10, 4 p. m., April 23.
Pforzheim: Hotel Sautter, Bahnhofstrasse, 8 p. m., April 28.
Stuttgart (First Church): Stadtgarten-Saal, Kanzleistrasse 50, 8 p. m., April 25.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Philip High School Auditorium, 2316 Seventh Avenue North, 8 p. m., April 20.

California

Alhambra: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Chula Vista: Junior High School Auditorium, First Avenue and G Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School Auditorium, Central Avenue, 3 p. m., April 16.
Laguna Beach: South Coast Theater, 3 p. m., April 16.
Long Beach (Fourth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Pasadena (Third Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Redwood City: Sequoia Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.

Florida

Eustis: Eustis Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Jacksonville (First Church): Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., April 17.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 17.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Park Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Danville: Danville High School Auditorium, Fairchild and Jackson Streets, 3 p. m., April 16.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Jacksonville: Jacksonville High School, West State Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
Ottawa: Orpheum Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Indiana

Frankfort: Central Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 21.
West Lafayette (First Church, Lafayette): Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, 8 p. m., April 16.

Kansas

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple Street, 3 p. m., April 16.

Kentucky

Covington (Society): Covington Library Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Louisville (Second Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 16.

Massachusetts

Holyoke: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., April 20.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 18.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Grand River Avenue at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., April 17.
Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 16.
Hastings: Central School Auditorium, Broadway Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Niles: Niles High School Audtiorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

Minnesota

Lake City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
White Bear Lake: White Bear High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 16.
Winona: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 18.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 7:30 p. m., April 21. Radiocast Station WSLI, 1400 kilocycles.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 20.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 17 Selma Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Montana

Havre: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

New York

Middletown: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., April 16.

North Dakota

Fargo: Fargo High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.

Ohio

Celina: City Hall, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., April 21.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Coshocton: Assembly Hall, Y. W. C. A., Main Street, 3:15 p. m., April 16.
New Philadelphia: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 3:30 p. m., April 16.
Painesville: Morley Music Building, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., April 20.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Oregon

Eugene (Organization at University of Oregon): Roosevelt Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 20.
Oregon City: New Senior High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., April 20.
Portland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

South Carolina

Charleston: Dock Street Theater, 135 Church Street, 4 p. m., April 16.
Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 17.

Washington

Arlington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Camas: Liberty Theater, 3 p. m., April 16.
Edmonds: Church Edifice, Fifth and Bell Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.
Kirkland: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Port Angeles: Masonic Temple, 727 South Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Seattle (Sixth Church): West Seattle High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Seattle (Tenth Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Green Bay: First Methodist Church, Madison and Howe Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 17.
Watertown: Turner Hall, 301 Fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, Third and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:

10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 16, May 7, 21; June 4, 18.

10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.) May 7, June 4, July 2.

7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.) May 7, June 4, July 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc on April 16, 23 and 30.

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 7, 14, 21, and 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 16, May 21, June 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 7, June 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 30, May 28, June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 7, June 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 16, May 7, 21, June 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on April 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Buddies Rally Aid For Medal Holder

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (AP)—World war buddies rallied today to the support of a hero whose income can't "support a congressional medal of honor."

"I backed him up then and I'll do it again," said Police Patrolman Jack Hayward, who told how Thomas C. Neibaur staggered out of an Argonne forest in 1918, driving 12 German captives.

The veteran, who returned the medal, claims his income last year was $900, and that medals won't buy bread for his wife and seven children.

Senator Borah "stored" the medal and renewed a fight to promote Mr. Neibaur to major and thereby boost his retirement pay to $2,200 annually. Congress turned down a similar proposal several years ago.

Recalling Mr. Neibaur's gallantry, Patrolman Hayward called upon the Idaho Disabled American Veterans Chapter to support a drive to aid the hero. Other veterans responded.

Canadian Chemicals

The value of chemicals manufactured in Canada is in excess of $10,000,000 annually.

Camera to View New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10 — The Photo League, with headquarters at 31 East Twenty-first Street, is preparing an exhibition of "New York as You See It," it was announced today. It extended an invitation to all photographers, amateur and professional, to submit views of the city to it with a view to showing them to the public. Pictures will be judged by Berenice Abbott, Robert Disraeli, Willard Morgan, Elizabeth McCausland, Paul Strand and Max Yavno. June 1 has been set as the time limit for submission of prints.

"Millions of New Yorkers have never visited the Statue of Liberty or the Empire State Building, yet the two represent the Nation's picture of our metropolis," the announcement says. "To New Yorkers, the city means traffic 'cops' and subways, slums and skyscrapers, night clubs and relief bureaus, libraries and jails.

"Millions from all over the country will go to the World's Fair; they ought to see the New Yorkers' view of New York. Flushing Meadows will be pretty, but it won't be the city."

General Classified

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL CARD GAMES—Rhythm and Analogues, Fun—Educational, each 75c, both $1.00. THE LEONARD ADAMS STUDIO, 1400 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Ask your dealer.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES, START PROFITABLE BUSINESS Grand opportunity to build good steady income in spare time. Act as our agents for beautiful, complete line men's, women's hosiery and handkerchiefs. Liberal commission each sale. Positively no investment. Experience unnecessary. Write today for samples and complete details of this great money making plan. STATLER TEX-TILE CO., Dept. CH, Lowell, Mass.

STATIONERY

$1.00 SPECIAL OFFERS in Personalized or Monogrammed Stationery printed to order; limited time. Circulars FREE. No obligations. RENSEB, 439 Hudson Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED short order cook; under 40; married preferred. Address Miss New London Diner, 55 Truman Street, New London, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Fowell Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

HOUSES FOR SALE

TORONTO, ONT.—$2,975.00, brick bungalow, living room 11x16, breakfast room and kitchen combined, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, front porch; a grand buy for young couple. Apply C. F. SIMPSON, HU 5500, 347 Bedford Pk. Ave.

PHOTOGRAPHY

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
Everything Photographic
240 MASS. AVE., BOSTON KENmore 0934

REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE—6 miles from Portland, 75 acres on island in Casco Bay, including shore line, farm and buildings, grove, beach, spring, water; 8-room modern cottage with bath; on steamboat line; splendid bargain. For particulars write Owner, Room 207, 34 Brentwood Street, Portland, Maine.

RENOVATING

TO PROPERTY NEEDING TREATMENT to produce income we offer owners, estates, banks, etc., consulting, eng'g and redesign services; 10 million construction last 5 yrs. RENU PROPERTY SERVICE, Box 472, Springfield, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In private home, one large front room with private bath, also single room; gentlemen only. 5629 Kansas Ave. N. W. Phone Ge. 2003 after 6 p. m.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MONTREAL—Refined colored man, good reference, experienced, desires work; can cook and serve; house man; take care of building. GEORGE JONES, 2211 St. Catherine St. West. WI. 6320.

TORONTO, ONT.—Youth, 17, desires work in factory with opportunity for advancement. Melrose 5579.

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WANTED—All instruments for orchestra; small training fee for public appearances. Apply ROBT. MALONE, Carnegie Hall, CO. 5-9738, N. Y. C.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's Worn Fur Coats—CASH I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. (Opp. Empire State) Wisc. 7-7969

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WASHINGTON

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Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
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Le Tex Writer Service
907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Reasonable
ALL WORK GUARANTEED. TERMS
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929 Decatur St., N. W. GEorgia 6929

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

Royal Pair Attend Easter Services

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—Frederik, Crown Prince of Denmark, and his Princess, Ingrid, observed Easter here April 9 by attending church services and meeting hundreds of Scandinavian-Americans at a City Hall reception.

The couple went to the Ansgar Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, where special seats were provided for the royal party directly in front of the pulpit.

Later at the City Hall, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi led the couple to a balcony and introduced them to an overflow crowd of about 500 in the civic center.

Princess Ingrid wore a print dress of rose, white, and black, a coat of soft rose color, a broad-brimmed black hat, beige hosiery, and black suede pumps. She carried a black bag.

Prince Frederik wore the conventional cutaway coat and pinstriped trousers.

8,464 Ask About Weather By Telephone in 10 Hours

NEW YORK (AP)—Perhaps it was just because people wanted to know whether to buy that Easter hat but at least 8,464 persons inquired about the weather between midnight and 10 a. m., on April 7.

The check was positive because the New York Telephone Company clocked the calls on its new service inaugurated at midnight—dial a number, listen and a record reels off local weather conditions.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

Phone COlumbia 0661-2
NEW WAY DRY CLEANING CO. INC.
INDIVIDUALIZED CLEANING
Office and Plant, 1773 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

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AUBURN

We Sell
First Quality Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
We Specialize in Painting, Papering, Hardwood Finishing and Craftex Work.
All our work is done by experts and we guarantee satisfaction.
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
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Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
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RUSSELL'S MARKET
"Auburn's Complete Quality Food Service"
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58 Union Street Phone 3

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Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
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C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.
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Main Street, Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

PORTLAND

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Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit our plant
364 Forest Ave.
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Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
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Randall Fuel Oil McAllister Coke
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

HARMON & NEWCOMB
593 Congress Street
Outfitters for Men and Young Men

Walter Enemark Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

SELECT YOUR NEW SPRING SHOES
from these famous names

Arch Preserver	8.75
Foot Delight	8.75
Physical Culture	6.50
Air Tred	5.00

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON — PORTLAND — RUMFORD

Know what you spend before you send
BAG O WASH
Priced by the bag
Greely Laundry
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MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

INSURANCE of All KINDS
AND ANNUITIES
Personal Service
GUY P. CLEMENT
615 Chapman Building
Telephones 3-0284 2-6261

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

THIS WEEK ONLY
A full 1.00 Box of
Charles of the Ritz Face Powder
Individually Blended
Will be included without charge with your purchase of other Ritz Preparations.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
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Distributors
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Washable—Suntested
New Designs
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SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m, daily, except Wed. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store ... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

Botany Ties
They do not wrinkle!
BROWN & BATCHELDER
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New Spring Woolens
Woolens for Coats, for Suits, from bold plaids and checks to soft pastels—for sports or tailleurs.
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Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTO. AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
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NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
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624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

DOVER (Continued)

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

HEINZ READY TO SERVE SOUPS
2 16-oz. Tins 27c
$1.59 per dozen
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Phone 73

DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Delicious Food - Courteous Service
TOURISTS WELCOME

Buy your Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women at
HUGHES Morrill Bldg.
also Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women at the
WALK-OVER STORE

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CHATFIELD BONDED FLAT ROOFS and ASPHALT SHINGLES
New Hampshire's Largest Roofer
CHATFIELD ASBESTOS and ASPHALT SIDING
JAMES A. SMITH ROOFING CO.
127 So. Main St. Manchester
Anything in Roofing Anywhere in New Hampshire
Tel. Manchester 368

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Furs of Distinction
Beautiful Selected Silver Foxes
The very latest in fashion for 1939
McLane & Taylor
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Only Cold Storage Vaults in Manchester

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Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
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566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Artistic Finger Waves
Permanents—We use the best materials—which is the best for you.
Quaker Stockings are so sheer and lovely and only 79c to $1.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 2311

Milk and Cream
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 South Mammouth Road
Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
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QUALITY PRODUCTS KNOWN GROCERY PRODUCTS ECONOMY
Dew Kist Frosted Foods
None Better Also Fearon's Ice Cream
Steele's Service Store
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GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
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New Spring Merchandise
Specializing in
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UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
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NEWPORT

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Stokers Imported and Domestic
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Shoes Hosiery Handbags
NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND

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Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
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Bellevue Avenue

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Pioneer Food Store
"To Better Serve the Public"
FINEST QUALITY GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Free Delivery
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The Wickford Garage
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TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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NEWPORT NEWS

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Certified Gemologists
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Smart Lingerie Blouses
$1.98
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32d Street and Washington Avenue

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Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
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Six Stores in Norfolk

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Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
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ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
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ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

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For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
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105 S Jefferson Street

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Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

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DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandizing Service that enables you to buy with Confidence"

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Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

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Piggly Wiggly Stores
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1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Canada

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CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
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"The BAY" offers high quality merchandise combined with service.
Hudson's Bay Company

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Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
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730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

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Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

SEE NEXT PAGE

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223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

SMITH'S, Inc.
426 West Main St. Telephone 694
Curtains Rugs Draperies
Window Shades Slip Covers
Awnings

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

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Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
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Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

KEELER
Painting and Decorating Co.
10224 105th STREET
Phone 25027

Hudson's Bay Company
The safest and most up-to-date escalators—having a capacity of 6,000 people an hour—have been installed for your convenience at the new BAY.

You Can Always Rely On What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Color is the theme for Spring in
Stylecrest
HATS
5.00
Men's Furnishings, Main Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

It's that New NASH
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
On display at
Leonard & McLaughlins Motor Ltd.
New and Used Car Dealers
Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg

BETTER MILLINERY
at Lower Prices
THE ROSE HAT SHOP
265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.
Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

MILLINERY
Remember the Smart Hat Shop
Belle Maloney
Prices Reasonable
474 PORTAGE AVENUE

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively
Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

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CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
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GERARD GRAHAM
Dry Cleaner and Dyer
338 Colony St.
Quality and service above all else
PHONE 72 000

FLOWERS
THE ROSERY LTD.
ESTD. 1905
427 PORTAGE AVE.

C. DILNUTT
Sports Wear Shop for Nice Clothes
MILLINERY
E. M. ISBISTER
Hats of Distinction
At Special Prices
309 Smith Street
Just south of Marlborough Hotel
Phone 21922

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Ladies' and Men's NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR
visit . . .
Macdonald Shoe Store
Limited
492-4 Main Street
(South of City Hall)

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
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9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYER
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E. 2-3566

ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Department Store
suggest that you purchase your Spring finery on a "Buy-Way" . . . Only 25% down, 1 month to shop.
REMAINDER IN 3 MONTHS

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
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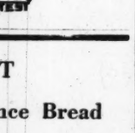

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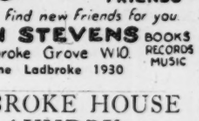

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Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Patriotic Rejoinder

At Windsor, Canada, the English flag and the Stars and Stripes float side by side on American holidays. An Englishman, wishing to jest with a man from the States, remarked: "My what a peculiar piece of display your flag is! It reminds me of the striped candy sold in your stores."

"Yes," said the American, "the kind that makes everybody sorry that tries to lick it."

Wise Reply

"Here, boy," said a fussy man to a sleepy-looking lad who was lounging at the entrance to a large boardinghouse, "where does Mr. Smythe live?"

"I'll show you, sir," said the lad, and he started to climb the stairs. Up six flights he went with the visitor following breathlessly. Finally he paused at an open door.

"This is where Mr. Smythe lives," he announced.

"He doesn't seem to be home," remarked the visitor, peering into the room.

"No," replied the boy. "He was standing at the entrance as we came in."—Tit Bits.

"One hears so much Spanish spoken here it's a treat to speak English—n'est-ce pas?"

Bible Facts

Mary, the Mother of Jesus

To distinguish this Mary, the mother of Jesus, from a number of other women bearing the same name in the New Testament, she is commonly referred to as the Virgin Mary, or Mary the Virgin, because of the Gospel statements to the effect that she was a virgin when she gave birth to her son Jesus (cf. Luke 1:27, 34f.; Matt. 1:18, 23, 25).

While Mary naturally takes a leading place in the accounts of the Nativity of Jesus, the New Testament references to her are surprisingly few. In Luke 2:48 we find her gently censuring the lad Jesus for remaining behind in Jerusalem to talk with the doctors of the law; while she reminded her son of the lack of wine at the wedding at Cana (John 2:1-3); and Matt. 12:46ff. represents Mary as somewhat importunately seeking an audience with him when he was addressing the people.

On the cross, Jesus delivered his mother to the tender care of John (John 19:25-27, while in Acts 1:14, she is numbered among those who prayerfully awaited the day of Pentecost (cf. Acts 2:1).

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Count Ciano says: (1) King Zog was pursuing a policy unfriendly to Italy; (2) Italian interests and activities were threatened and interfered with; (3) King Zog invited Italian troops so as to seize Kossovo, Yugoslavia; and (4) King Zog had personally appropriated loans made by Italy for public works.

2. Sir Earle Page was sworn in as Prime Minister, following the passing of Mr. Lyons on April 7.

3. Thomas J. Pendergast, boss of the Kansas City Democratic organization.

4. Miss Anderson sang Sunday from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, with Mrs. Roosevelt and various members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, as well as a number of Senators and Representatives, as sponsors.

5. The inspired National Socialist press in Germany has warned Poland that it was exposing itself to the fate of Czecho-Slovakia and Austria if it signed a permanent defense treaty with Britain.

6. Bachite is a new rust-proof, stainless, and colorable steel, lighter and stronger than present steels (developed by Oscar B. Bach, well-known metallurgist). The steel is half the weight and double the strength of duralumin, now widely used in airplane construction.

7. $122,000,000.

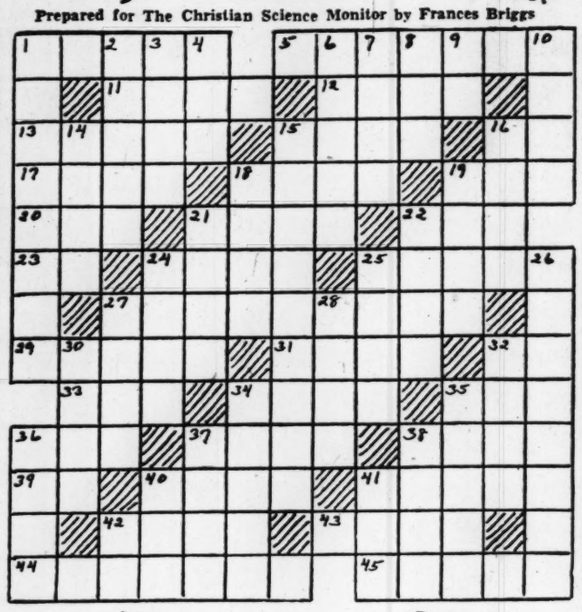
8. Both countries have agreed to occupy, administer, and govern the mid-Pacific islands of Canton and Enderbury jointly. The agreement is for 50 years.

9. Lebrun of France and Inönü of Turkey.

10. Germany's debt is now in excess of 61,000,000,000 marks, as compared with 24,300,000,000 marks when Hitler came into power.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was David's father?
5—Elijah was what?
11—What animals were brought from Tarshish?
12—Where is Bucyrus?
13—If you walked along the Appian Way, whom would you see (sing.)?
15—On what island belonging to U. S. would you see a Chamorro?
16—If you were in Savannah, Georgia, in what direction would you travel to reach Athens, Ga. (abbr.)?
17—What tower is mentioned in Gen. 35:21?
18—What is a strap hinge of a gate or door?
19—What was a metal imported from Tarshish?
20—What are the pieces used in draughts?
21—Solomon made 200 targets of what beaten metal?
22—Coal is stored in what?
23—What is a prefix signifying "not"?
24—What title is given to some of native rulers in India?
25—How does Cowper describe a glance of the mind?
27—What silversmith of Ephesus fomented a disturbance against St. Paul?
29—What animal would wear a caparison?
31—Whom did Glaucus marry in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
32—Belonging to me.
33—What is the vampire of Central and South America?
34—What is singing voice of Cesare Angelotti in "La Tosca"?
35—An outline of the earth's surface is what?
36—What do you call one of coral islets off southern coast of Florida?
37—Agate is birthstone for what month?
38—A swmill gate is called what?
39—What ending denotes past tense?
40—What are high, craggy hills?
41—What is a young mackerel not over 6 inches long?
42—What is one of animals mentioned in Bible?
43—Penelope did what in Ulysses's absence?
44—Who was one of first seven deacons appointed by the early church?
45—The circus is sometimes called what?

Down

1—Who was one of the four great prophets?
2—What is another name for the rain tree?
3—Scientific boxers do what?
4—How might a poet write "evening"?
6—What is the shape of a basketball?
7—Who was one of sons of Simeon?
8—Who is a character mentioned in title of a Milne comedy?
9—What is name of a small tribe in Kolehan, India?
10—Smela is a tree, town, or toad—which?
14—City of Breslau is on what river?
15—Paul went as missionary among whom?
16—How many movable bands of scutes has the peba?
18—What was a treat for Mother Hubbard's pet?
19—Oxfords are also called what?
21—What is an animal taken in hunting?
22—What is the color of burning brimstone?
24—If you take a siesta you do what?
25—Does the blenny have fins, ears, or a bill?
26—Who was one of Roman women commended by Paul?
27—What is a kind of sledge or cart without wheels?
28—What is England's floral emblem?
30—Who is a temple porter of I Chr. 26:7?
32—What protects a fencer's face?
34—What is a small donkey used as a pack animal?
35—Where is Skowhegan?
36—What river of California is about 200 miles long?
37—What term indicates a rustic lass or woman?
38—What is another name for the griffe of architecture?
40—What do you get by dissolving beef extract in boiling water?
41—A mineral spring is what?
42—Bachelor of Chemistry (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Bullets Into Stars

An attendant in one of the curio rooms at Gettysburg shows interested visitors two bullets. One bullet is from a Northern, the other from a Southern, gun. These two bullets, aimed for destruction, met in midair, fused, and fell to the ground without doing any harm. When they struck each other they fused into the shape of a star.

As one looks at the interesting piece of metal, one instinctively says, "Would that all bullets of hate might come together in midair, and drop to the earth as stars of hope."

Daily Quotation

MAN that is made in the image of the Creator, is made for God-like deeds. Come what may, I will cling to the heroic principle.—DISRAELI.

Did You Ever Wonder

If All Birds Have Wings?

Not all birds fly, but all birds do have wings. There is, however, a very unusual bird of New Zealand whose genus naturalists have named Apteryx, from the Greek meaning "without wings." This strange bird known to the native New Zealand Maoris as kiwi or kiwi-kiwi, is flightless and is very nearly as wingless as the scientific name indicates.

The kiwi is about the size of ordinary barnyard fowls, yet its wings are only about 3 inches long, useless, undeveloped, and concealed in the strange hairlike feathers.

Its wings reduced to mere vestigial stumps, the kiwi is further short-changed in equipment in

The KIWI-KIWI

that it has no visible tail. But these lacks are in some measure compensated by the fact that the kiwi has an extremely long bill. Unlike all other birds, whose nostrils are at the base of the beak, the kiwi has nostrils at its very tip. Furthermore, his beak is flexibie and extremely sensitive to the touch, and is a very handy bit of equipment.

The kiwi being nocturnal in its habits, it uses the sensitive beak somewhat as a blind man uses a cane. The beak is also splendidly adapted to the pursuit of earthworms; and it is used also to probe into the soil to a considerable depth.

During the day the kiwi rests from its nightly peregrinations. It may roll up in a ball or rest standing, the point of its long beak touching the ground as though for auxiliary support.

A further claim to distinction for the kiwi lies in the fact that its egg (which may weigh one fourth as much as the bird) is the largest laid by any living species, relative to the size of the parent fowl.

Prized by the natives for food, this interesting living relative of the now extinct moa is itself threatened with extinction, but steps are now being taken to preserve the remnants of the species. —W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will cry unto God most high; unto God that performeth all things for me.—PSALMS 57:2.

Daily Anecdote

Lee's Way

What of the general returning from the war, his name resplendent with the honor and the glory of the fray? Many such men have used this fame as stepping stones to positions of great power and wealth. But this was not the way of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

When General Lee returned home from the War Between the States, he found many commercial enterprises offering him positions of great trust at enormous salaries, in the effort to capitalize on his hard-won renown. One insurance firm offered him a salary of $50,000 a year for the use of his name alone.

All these offers he rejected, to become President of Washington College at $1,500 a year, saying, "I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task to perform. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die in the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life."

What's in a Name?

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

'I'll Be Back Soon!'

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Bidding Good-by to a Faithful Friend.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How does Italy justify its invasion of Albania?

2. Who has succeeded Joseph A. Lyons as Prime Minister of Australia?

3. What widely known Democratic boss was indicted on April 7 by a Federal grand jury for income tax violations?

4. Since the Daughters of the American Revolution declined to allow Marian Anderson to give a concert in Constitution Hall, what arrangements were made for the Negro singer's appearance in Washington, D. C.

5. What is Germany's reaction to the proposed mutual defense alliance between Britain and Poland?

6. What is bachite, and how is it expected to revolutionize industry?

7. By what amount did all class-one railroads in the United States, taken as a group, fail to earn fixed charges in 1938?

8. Where have the United States and Great Britain entered upon their first experience in joint sovereignty?

9. What two Presidents of European countries were re-elected last week?

10. To what extent has Germany's national debt increased since Hitler came into office?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Continue Ye in My Love'

Los Angeles

A loving and impulsive deed has bridged over many a deep gulf in another's life; but there is also room for continued quiet service to many in need of companionship or encouragement.

A friend whose interests are quite varied, finds daily something worth passing on to others. It may be a clipping, a snapshot, some seeds, a pattern for handcraft, some clever novelty, flowers, fruit, or just a note. The average remembrance to anyone is about once a week, but a certain amount of time is set aside daily for this service.

Each item is given spontaneously, and no sense of duty has been allowed to prompt any act. Whatever is done comes from the joy of seeing another's need and doing something about it. For example: Elderly persons living at a distance receive letters sparkling with little family pleasures and achievements; near-by lonely ones are included in family outings, etc., to help them know that love unites us all into one family.

In many instances condolence letters have ripened into weekly correspondence. Children who have lost a parent receive daily letters for a month or longer; and they occasionally contain surprises, being written with the hope that the daily expectancy of a letter and its silent assurance of the continuity of "love all around" will help the child's return from school to an altered home.

Magazines and newspapers are searched for various kinds of articles and pictures. Also selected news and views are sent to foreign friends living in the United States, who find these kind contacts almost as welcome as a letter from home.

In this eager search for clippings, items, and inexpensive gifts, the giver has found a higher and better education than the university gave. In the endeavor to supply the need of others, her own grief was healed.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cvetković, Dragiša (drä'-gē-shä tsvĕt'-kô-vĭch) — Premier of Yugoslavia.

Durčanský, Ferdinand (dōōr'-chän-skē) — Slovak Communications Minister in the Tiso Cabinet.

Escalante, Diógenes (dyō'-kä-näs ĕs'-kä-län'-tä)—Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States.

Fontanne, Lynn (lĭn fôn-tän')—American actress.

Ghione, Franco (fräng'-kō gyō'-nä) — Italian violinist, conductor, and composer.

Lutyens, Sir Edwin (lŭch'-ĕnz) — President of the Royal Academy of London.

Milotay, István (ĭsht'-vän mĭ'-lō-toi) — Member of the Hungarian Government Party and Editor-in-Chief of a daily newspaper close to the Government.

Pavlašek, Dr. František (frän'-tyi-shĕk päv'-lä-shĕk) —Consul-General for Czecho-Slovakia in Canada.

Pecora, Ferdinand (pĕ-kōr'-ä)—Justice of Supreme Court of New York State.

von Collenberg, Baron H. Rudt (rōōt fôn kōl'-ĕn-bĕrĸ) —German Minister to Mexico.

von der Schulenburg, Count Friedrich Werner (frē'-drĭĸ vĕr'-nĕr fôn dĕr shōō'-lĕn-bōōrĸ)—German Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Weidman, Charles (wīd'-măn)—Contemporary dancer.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baedeker, Karl (bä'-dĕ-kĕr) — German publisher of travelers' guidebooks.

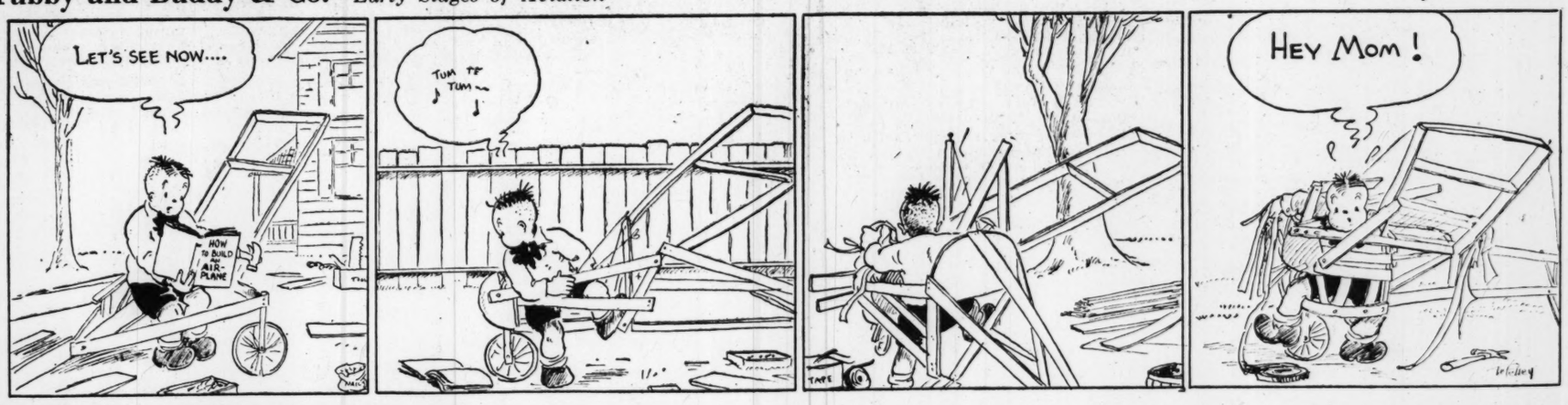
Chust (kōōst) — Formerly capital of the Czecho-Slovak province of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia).

Ungvár (ōōng'-vär)—Capital of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, ŭp; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ, chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Early Stages of Aviation*

By LE PELLEY

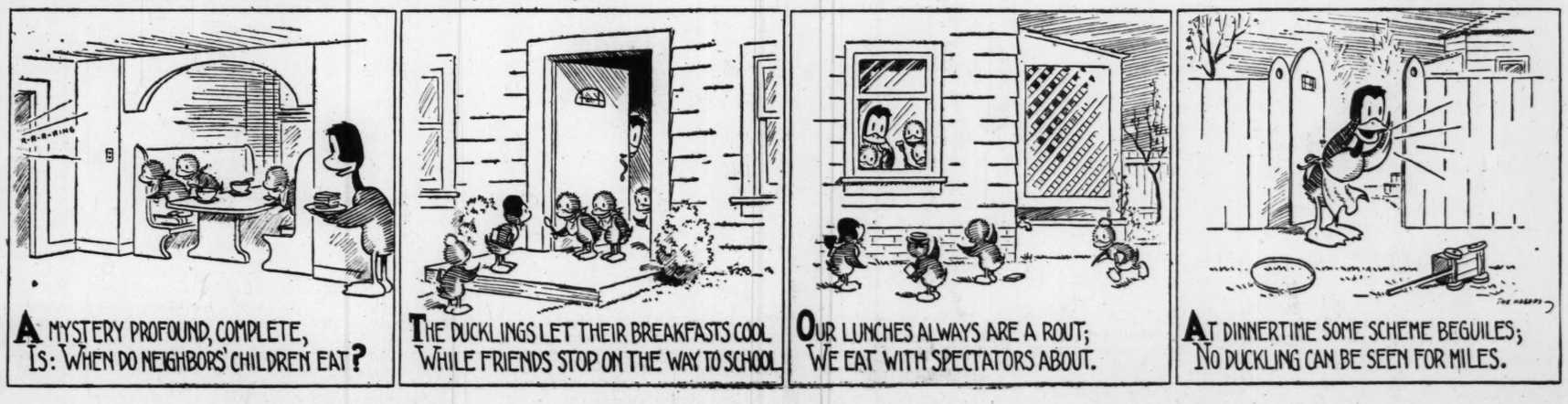


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Easter Parade*

Yesterday the Boss put on a brand new suit —
Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were so dressed up I hardly knew them
Betty-Ann and Joan went by in shiny new coat and hats—
"If everyone is so 'Spick and Span', it's only a matter of time before someone gets to work on me," I thought—
Decided I'd lie low for awhile —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cares of a Family Man*

By THE HAGERS


A MYSTERY PROFOUND, COMPLETE,
IS: WHEN DO NEIGHBORS' CHILDREN EAT?
THE DUCKLINGS LET THEIR BREAKFASTS COOL
WHILE FRIENDS STOP ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL
OUR LUNCHES ALWAYS ARE A ROUT;
WE EAT WITH SPECTATORS ABOUT.
AT DINNERTIME SOME SCHEME BEGUILES;
NO DUCKLING CAN BE SEEN FOR MILES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Is Not Inevitable

Peace is power. It includes the means of preventing wars.

A statement such as President Roosevelt's at Warm Springs—"I'll be back in the fall if we don't have war"—is apt to be read by some Americans with too much of a sense of resignation to catastrophe. To assume from this that a general war abroad, if not actually involving the United States, is unavoidable, might readily be a misreading of the President's thoughts in the matter and would almost surely be a mistaking of his purpose in the remark.

To those acquainted with the diplomacy of the situation such a comment is one of the few ways open to a chief executive of letting European leaders of states know that the United States Government is continuously interested in events abroad, that it feels itself definitely affected by moves that menace the general peace. To make this plain may be, and the President clearly believes it is, one way of helping to dispel the threats of war.

Certainly the everyday citizen should not accept the suggestion hurled from so many sides that war is inescapable. War settles nothing. It is an appeal to force to solve questions that only justice can solve. Intelligence and fairness, whatever the seeming odds of excitement and intolerance, can be exercised as well before an armed conflict as after; in fact, usually better before hatreds have become burned in by brutality.

If there are some who will not accept peaceful methods but are resolved upon the arbitrament of the sword, then as in the ordinary community, others must stand ready to make the sacrifices necessary toward preserving order. They must be willing to do their part in maintaining civilized standards of conduct. It should steadily be kept in view, however, that the course of firmness has other possible ways of working out than by war. Coupled with justice it can convince aggressors that there are wiser methods of pressing their claims.

Efforts for peace may involve the risk of war. But the world should hold to the eternal fact that justice is possible without war.

Welfare as a By-Product

As much as the race for rearmament may be regretted, it is interesting Britain is obtaining from it some good things as well as ones which cannot be so described.

The good things include evacuation camps where children from crowded cities will be able in peace time to spend holidays in the pure atmosphere of rural surroundings. Encouragement for food growing is another benefit, for this means enabling many who now live in squalid slums to return to better conditions upon hitherto neglected farms. There are other desirable developments besides. Redistribution of industry helps remote areas where unemployment is now rife. The developing of trunk roads will be helpful to trade. Yet another development which is useful is co-ordination of national effort and the mutual co-operation of the community as a whole for a common aim.

Unfortunately that common aim must now be defense against attack by another section of mankind. As much energy directly devoted to the general welfare as is now necessarily diverted to defense needs would, of course, produce even bigger dividends.

Safety for Cyclists

That the enormous increase in bicycling has contributed another to the list of motoring hazards has been obvious for several years. Now delegates to the Massachusetts Safety Council warn that bicycling is not a fad, and manufacturers' production figures bear out the warning. However, registration of bicycles, as recommended, is not necessarily a solution of the problem; it is more likely to be merely another method of taxation than a curb on casualties, though conceivably it might check thievery.

Two cities, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago's progressive residential suburb, Wilmette, have repealed or amended their ordinances prohibiting the use of sidewalks to cyclists and thus have removed youthful riders from the zone of danger. The question may arise as to whether such a step has not created a hazard for pedestrians. Conceivably it has, although the danger cannot be nearly as great as that to which youthful bicycle riders are now generally exposed.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a campaigner for repeal of the ordinances barring sidewalks to bicyclers, quotes from a model ordinance drafted by Lieut. Richard O. Bennett of the Lincoln (Neb.) Police Department, who made a special study of the bicycle problem, the following paragraph:

> The Chief of Police shall specify the sections of the city where a bicyclist is permitted to ride on the sidewalks. However, if a pedestrian is struck by a bicyclist riding on a sidewalk in such sections, the burden of proof shall be on the bicycle rider that he was not riding in a reckless manner.

The United States has upwards of 7,000,000 bicycles and 30,000,000 automobiles, and collisions between them in 1938 resulted in 770 fatalities and 34,110 other casualties. Obviously, the bicycle is growing as a menace to safe driving and for the sake of the millions of youngsters who pedal daily to and from school—and the motorists as well—the subject of extending them special privileges should be carefully studied.

Japanning China

The question is often asked: How can an undeclared war be concluded short of taking over a country? If there is no war, there can be no peace treaty. Certainly Japan is in no mood, even if a peace treaty were not an anachronism, to sign anything with Chiang-Kai-shek. It is banking, instead, on puppetizing the country.

This explains the pace with which diplomatic activity is proceeding side by side with military activity in China. Wang Ching-wei and Wu Pei-fu seem to have been marked out for the roles as puppets-in-chief, Wang for South China and Wu for North China. Both have prestige, enough of it, in fact, to persuade millions of Chinese to settle down to work again. So all China is watching the Japanese angle for these two men.

Of the two, Wu is the more renowned. He was one of the last war lords in China prior to the Nationalist uprising in 1927. His record is unblemished for uprightness and patriotism. Would a puppet's job sully that record? It all depends, of course, upon the price. But the Chinese are practical folk, and they would know that, if Wu came out of retirement, China had been given the best "peace" they could obtain by negotiation.

In the South, Wang Ching-wei is a product of the Nationalist movement. Upon Chiang Kai-shek fell the mantle of the Father of the Revolution, Sun Yat-sen. But Wang is still regarded by many Nationalists as Sun Yat-sen's heir. At any rate, it was to him that Sun trusted his political will and testament. The very fact that Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenants are denouncing his talks with the Japanese is proof that they do not underestimate his influence.

If both these men could be persuaded to take office, the Japanese could sew up their war in China, and try to make China yield the cost of the expensive war on a favored trade relation.

When Married Women Work

Contrary to a popular fallacy, statistics are not always confusing. Sometimes they are actually illuminating, especially when emotionalism may have clouded an issue. A New England firm, making a study from 1930 to 1931 of a small group of its woman employees, found that in 7 per cent of the cases there was a husband who earned as much as $30 a week. In 22 per cent of the cases the husband was unable to work or had left his wife. In 25 per cent of the cases the husband was unemployed or employed only part time.

A study made in 1935, by Dr. Cecile T. La Follette, showed that in 652 families where women were employed 676 dependents were being supported. These 652 families employed 540 servants. Had the 652 working wives been dismissed from their jobs it is not illogical to suppose that the majority of the 540 servants would automatically have increased the ranks of the unemployed, while a certain proportion of the 676 dependents would have been added to the welfare lists.

Moreover, when the last national census was taken, in 1930, many of the 3,000,000 jobs held by married women could not have been easily filled by men. More than 1,000,000 of them covered domestic or personal service, including manicuring, keeping boarding houses, and scrubbing floors.

A flyer made a forced landing in a boulevard of Denver, Colo., recently, and after receiving the aid of police in making a minor repair on his plane took off from the avenue.

It wasn't Corrigan.

Choices

While Reichsführer Hitler ponders in his Bavarian retreat, the world wonders what his next move may be. The diversion created by Italy's invasion of Albania offers a moment to Germany—albeit a risky moment—in which to bring new pressure on Poland to prevent that nation's adhering to the British defensive alliance.

Thus Poland in the next few days or hours may face a momentous question. Whether to stand by the anti-aggression bloc and face possible seizure of Danzig plus German demands for a motor road across the Polish Corridor, or to abandon all thought of resisting Germany's ambitions in Europe.

The Associated Press reports from Berlin: "If there is Polish resistance, it was believed here, precedents indicate that Herr Hitler's demands on Poland might be increased." But Poland must be thinking of another sort of precedent: Czecho-Slovakia was persuaded not to resist, and the demands increased anyway. This is the Hobson's choice that appears to be facing most of Europe. It explains why small nations are helping to form a front which may persuade expansionist Powers of the wisdom of *their* making a new choice—the method of negotiation rather than that of war.

Although he has been king of 12,000 Haitians, Faustin Wirkus is just a retired sergeant of the Marines to the Navy Department in Washington. It turned thumbs down on a bill introduced in Congress to increase his rank and pension. Royalty seems to have no rights these days!

A newsboy in Canada made his own news the other evening by shouting "Extra! Extra! Mussolini Annexes Alabama!" Much as the Albanians might prefer such a move by Il Duce, they can hardly afford to believe a newsboy who was no more accurate than are some of the headlines.

The Bookshelf

An Unbowed Liberal

Oswald Garrison Villard, son of the German-American builder of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and owner-editor of the former New York Evening Post and the virile Nation, has made of his still vigorous FIGHTING YEARS (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75) a chronicle that invites comparison with the classic Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens.

In his devotion to lost causes—many now won—in the polished rush and flow of his style, in his patrician high-mindedness, he is the equal of Steffens. Both received European as well as American education, both espoused the liberal cause and both were devoted to journalism, their paths crossing when Steffens was briefly city editor of the Post. But the very strength present in Villard and absent in Steffens will, in the opinion of this reviewer, put "Fighting Years" on the shelf below Steffens.

* * *

Mr. Villard has remained always, it seems, the composed, co-ordinated aristocrat of liberalism. He was born to the convictions he has never lost. He merely extended his family inheritance of humanitarian liberalism, fighting for equal rights for women, for pacifism, and for betterment of the lot of the Negroes.

Although Mr. Villard's pacifist viewpoint has repeatedly gone down to defeat, he has written a historical criticism of every President within his ken who has led the United States into war or the war mentality. McKinley's Spanish-American war, Theodore Roosevelt's jingoism, Woodrow Wilson's deferred surrender to war and even Franklin D. Roosevelt's preparedness program are dissected and censured. Standing amid the war tremors of the moment Mr. Villard is more composed than ever before upon his rock of pacifism.

Son of a liberal father and of Fanny Garrison, Mr. Villard deepened and articulated the progressive tradition of Germany's Social Democrats and the fearless, fighting tradition of American abolitionism. His life was a learning that what he had first learned was best—at least for him. Steffens' life was a dramatic unlearning—an internal struggle. In the end Steffens espoused the narrow sectarianism of Communism. Villard stood aloof, detached—above ideologies. Scourged as a traitor and pro-German during the World War, he learned that there is:

No peace for those
Who step beyond the blindness of the pen
To where the skies unclose.

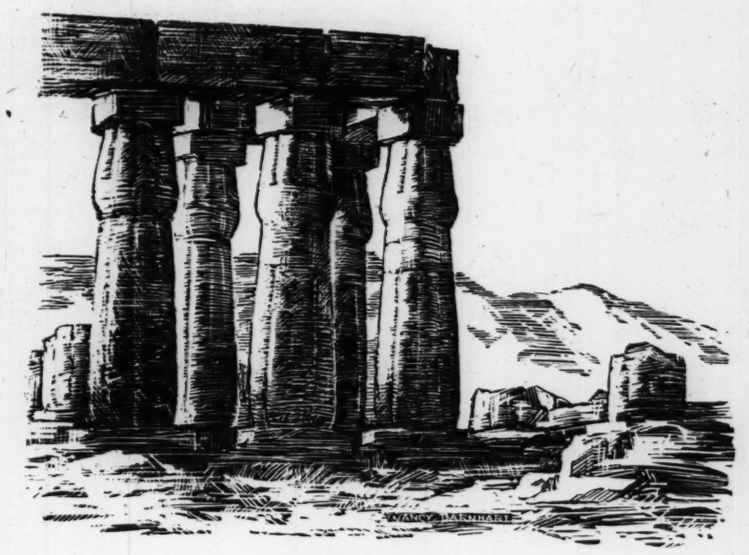
Today his thoughts seem to harbor only the merest trace of bitterness. His broad humanitarianism is unscathed; he remains unsnared by any dogma less than tolerance. As man, he probably is wiser than Steffens. But it has been said of literature "that only chaos can give birth to a dancing star." And there was chaos in Steffens, order in Villard.

* * *

Mr. Villard's book is generous, wise, charitable. It is a monument of the best in both the American and the German tradition of liberalism. But the troubled, emotionally besieged Steffens wrote a warmer, more personal and poignant work.

R. M. B.

From Egypt to Palestine—Forty Years in a Single Night



They Gaze on Temples

Last night I made the trip from Egypt to Palestine. Casually, as a matter of course, tourist fashion, just as one would step into the sleeper in New York and get out next morning in Boston. I am really not quite sure that it is entirely respectful to take it at such a clip. I am reminded that the Children of Israel did not come directly to the Promised Land, though they were at its border several times; but they were not ready for the great entry. It seems to us a remarkable achievement in itself for the Israelites to be able to spend forty years in one small peninsula like the desert of Sinai, without wandering off from time to time.

Today the railroad tracks run straight across the sandy stretches north-eastward from the Suez Canal and through the highlands right to Jerusalem. And one passes as comfortable a night in the sleeper as anywhere in the world. Behind Suez lies the Sahara, and Africa, and the level floor of the Nile valley, with ponderous oxen moving dreamily between wheat fields and clover fields of an incredibly vivid green. Peasant women take their stately way along, trailing statuesque black robes and carrying enormous panniers on their heads. Their eyes are rimmed with black kohl, as were the eyes of their ancestors thousands and thousands of years ago, and they gaze on temples that stand today as they stood in those ancient times, with columns of lotus buds like massive fingers forever pressed together.

* * *

Life is simple, where one's wants are elemental and few, where it never rains more than four or five times a year, and the sky is rarely ever veiled with clouds, where houses of brick are made from the mud of the very river that gives food and drink, where great clustering palm trees provide roofing and bedding and luscious fruit. Crops cannot fail in a land where the Nile rises as surely as the springtime, to flood the fields with rich fresh loam. Many a time the Israelites were forced by drought and famine to go back for a time into Egypt in order to make a living; but they never forgot that Egypt is an enchantress in her green gardens, and they kept their eyes fixed on the high chaste land of Canaan.

Forty years, did I say? Rather forty centuries. Time seems not so long in this part of the world. A century can be spanned by one man, so twenty spans will bring us to the year one in Palestine, and forty spans to the time of Moses in Egypt.

Today the mentality of the Egyptian peasant seems lingering in the days of the early Pharaohs. But though there are primitive people in Palestine today, some of them so backward that they appear to be little more than cave-men, yet something has been going on all the while in Palestine. She has been through throes of adjustment, with each civilization that has come to her, besieged and beaten and tormented, yet rising into new vitality with every change. And so the twentieth century finds her struggling and grappling with the problems of modern life.

* * *

In the tumultuous hilly country, where the tillable soil is rare, and where the blades of wheat have to put up a ceaseless competition with rocks and boulders and thistles and thorns, there have come prophets through the centuries that have voiced the highest aspirations of man.

No simple mild picture of country life is here. All is dramatic, one might say cataclysmic. Hills are thrown at one another as by some internal force, and lie piled in heaps, gleaming in the clear amber light. The green in Palestine is not the heavy moist green of Egypt, but silver-gray in tone, where olive groves and orchards of fig and apricot make a dappled pattern on the hillsides.

The color of the stone in Palestine is indescribable. Now as I look at a little town high on the horizon with its houses of stone sparkling among dark pointed cypresses, there is a preciousness and exquisiteness about it, as if the whole were a scene carved in old ivory, inlaid with green porphyry for trees, and ebony for windows and arches and doorways. A slender campanile pricks the sky, where plumes of cloud ride on a sky of clearest turquoise. Ardent bright land; as old as time, yet as new as today's sunshine.

NANCY BARNHART

An Intimate Message From Washington

The President Uses a "Spokesman" in Foreign Affairs

BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

Within the past week, President Roosevelt has issued two remarkable—indeed, almost unprecedented—statements on world events. But neither of them has attracted much national or overseas attention, because they were issued in the disguise of a revived "White House spokesman" and from publicity-obscure Warm Springs, Georgia. Had the President made either of these statements in his own name, or had he done so in Washington, they would have gone ringing round the world.

On April 8, the "White House spokesman" warned the United States that its own safety and economic well-being were lessened by each new aggression in Europe. A week earlier, the same spokesman said there was no limit to which the new German policy of expansion might be carried. In both instances the spokesman—whose identity was never in doubt—developed his points in detail, and full news stories covering his statements have been published in the Monitor.

There are several important motives for these comments under sunny Georgia skies. First is the President's desire to leave no doubt in London and Paris, nor in Berlin and Rome, that the American Government as now administered is firmly lined up against the aggressors and is prepared to co-operate in the "stop Hitler" movement long before the Atlantic is crossed. Mr. Roosevelt is at once encouraging the British and French Governments and saying to the aggressor-axis: "Make no mistake about us. We are against you."

Thus, what the White House spokesman said on Pine Mountain has its place in history, for it constitutes American participation in the present changing European balance. Unlike 1914, unlike 1916, there is now no doubt where the United States stands—if the President be accepted as spokesman for American opinion and policy.

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At the same time, by the use of fictional anonymity Mr. Roosevelt sought to avoid stirring up senatorial excitement at the very moment when neutrality legislation is under study before the Foreign Relations Committee. He was seeking to minimize mistrust of himself as the possible repository of greater authority toward aggressor and aggressed. He did not wish to precipitate formal protests from foreign governments by his remarks, which rather went beyond the bounds of usual discretion.

The President's technique illustrates his major difficulty, halfway between a world crisis and a hesitant national opinion. With the aid of the State Department and of an unusually capable diplomatic corps abroad, he is seeking to make a real contribution to peace in these touch-and-go times. One of his most intelligent and respected advisers, Adolf A. Berle of the old brain trust, is working at the State Department night and day applying what may be described as an objective analytical viewpoint to the professional work of the careerists there. As a result of all these studies—with the telephone constantly open to Joseph P. Kennedy in London, William C. Bullitt in Paris, or William Phillips in Rome—the President now molds his foreign policy.

The present decision is evidently to keep hammering away co-operatively on the stop-the-aggressors line, with constant stress for the benefit of American public opinion upon possible dangers in the New World. But this policy has to struggle against powerful handicaps right in the United States. It becomes effective only in so far as the world accepts it as the firm and united policy of the American people. Europe has too recently seen a president isolated from his Congress and public opinion to place complete reliance even on Mr. Roosevelt's power to follow through with his policy.

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The press in the aggressor countries is constantly asserting that American opinion does not back up the President, and therefore that he is not a real factor in the critical European balance. They find much evidence to support the claim. How near or how far, therefore, is the President to congressional and national opinion? The most accurate description of public opinion, of course, would be to say that it is greatly uncertain. By far the preponderance of Americans—if any of the usual tests can be trusted—are horrified and disturbed at the continued European aggressions. But it is by no means certain that they agree with the President that American safety and prosperity are seriously in danger. Or, more clearly, that they are now prepared to support an active anti-aggressor policy.

Henry L. Stimson last week urged giving the President great authority to act against an aggressor, but his views are not accredited by the Republican opposition. Senator William E. Borah on Saturday vigorously denounced this viewpoint, caustically deploring economic activities against aggressors or even the official determination of which side is the aggressor, though he himself has not hesitated to condemn recent aggressive acts. The Foreign Relations Committee has some seven different neutrality proposals before it, and it is completely uncertain whether any of these will emerge as legislation or even as the repeal of present legislation.

In short, while public opinion has not risen up in criticism against the President's strong policies, it is still pretty much in a fog. Under those circumstances, the only definite line of action—that laid down by the Administration—will naturally be followed. Granted the widespread emotional and humanitarian feelings already aroused against current aggressions, it would be a gross mistake to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will be repudiated, or that his foreign policies would not be followed by his successor. But for the moment—as at Warm Springs—he has to couch his policy statements in a blurring anonymity.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Courts of Arbitration?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the democracies were ready to defend their own ideals, things throughout the world would be different. They must be ready in order to uphold and defend the highest ideals of religion and civilization.

A man who merely hopes and hopes, without work and preparation, has very small chance of succeeding. Countries are under the same law.

Courts of arbitration have been found of great value in the business world and there is no reason why they should not be of equal value to the political world. Such courts could be used, and then backed up by every country including the United States.

A. ALEXANDER

New York

Sacrifices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If France and Britain had practiced more democracy toward Germany and Italy the grievous circumstances now so rampant might never have come to be. When France and Britain declare that they will not surrender even one inch of their territory without going to war this seems to me to be the most unreasonable attitude. What is land compared to lives? It seems that the democracies should be the first to make sacrifices due to the higher price they place upon human life. And those sacrifices should not end with merely giving up some territory but in economic concessions as well. The very fact that German economy is strained is more apt to push her to further aggression and such tactics as the boycott of German goods is merely drawing nearer the day when there is another conflict.

Los Angeles, Calif. DONALD J. MYERS

No Flaw in Diamonds in the Raw

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor you quote in an Associated Press dispatch some remarks made by Frank Gardner Hale, jewel expert of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts. One of the statements is: "There is scarcely a flawless precious stone. Even diamonds usually are flawed." This is incorrect, for the majority of diamonds are flawless, only occasionally does one encounter a flaw in an uncut stone. If the flaw happens to be near the outer surface of the diamond, then it is cut out, although this is not always practical.

I am speaking as an ex-diamond-cutter and the experience of cutting hundreds of African-mined stones qualifies my remarks.

Bremerton, Wash. BERNARD KOTTEK

"Pensions and Patriotism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a man who was severely wounded on the battlefield in France, I desire to thank you for your editorial, "Pensions and Patriotism." I think all battlefield casualties will join me in thanking you. E. B. D.

Sioux City, Iowa

Mirror of World Opinion

War Materials and the War Debt

William Yandell Elliott, an able member of the Harvard faculty, a few days ago offered the sensible suggestion that if the United States wishes to buy a reserve of war materials it should buy them from our foreign debtors and apply the purchase price on the debts owed to us. That proposal was embodied in an amendment to a bill pending in the United States Senate and was decisively voted down. . . . Press reports do not disclose the nature of the opposition to the amendment, but unless the Senate objects to buying war materials abroad, or objects to collecting any of the debts which our foreign debtors have repudiated, it is not apparent why the amendment was rejected.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"We Must Prepare"

The world today faces a fight for liberty on a scale, and over an area, and of an intensity, that perhaps has never before existed. No really free democrat can have read the story of the final crushing of Czecho-Slovakia without emotion and a sense of humiliation.

It must also have served to bring home to him that the war for freedom is on. It is not a question of "Is war coming?" That great struggle is on now, and we have to prepare ourselves for it.—Sir Walter Layton at Liberal Party Meeting in London.